

Heath's Irish peace plans in difficulty

By FRANCIS BOYD and SIMON WINCHESTER

One peace proposal for Northern Ireland failed yesterday, and another is in danger. The first—for a tripartite meeting between Mr Lynch, Faulkner, and Mr Heath—seems to have foundered through lack of agreement between Mr Lynch and Mr Heath. The second—for a meeting of representatives of the Northern communities under Mr Maudling's chairmanship was last night rejected by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association. The association, which is expected to be among those invited to take part in London talks said it would not take part until the very last internee had been freed.

"If all internees are released, then in any talks representation must extend to the organisations now involved in the present civil disobedience campaign. The chairman of the Northern Ireland Alliance Party, Mr Basil Glass, said that the talks were thoroughly welcomed in the present situation. He urged all to "swallow their pride."

Lynch insists on his right

By MICHAEL LAKE

Mr Lynch after his talks with Mr Heath yesterday insisted on his right to be involved in any peace plan in Northern Ireland. He said that while this was one of the things being considered by the Commission on the Constitution for Northern Ireland he had told Mr Heath this was not going to help. It worked where people felt they had a genuine option, but given the polarisation of the communities in Northern Ireland there would be no consensus.

Mr Lynch also insisted that he and Mr Heath were to keep in close touch on political reforms in Northern Ireland, and that each would hold himself available to meet the other should the need arise.

On the other hand, Mr Lynch implied that the British initiative announced last night for the Home Secretary to meet leaders of the Ulster Government, the Opposition, Church and trade union leaders, was a waste of time, but also added that he was opposed to it.

It seems that Mr Heath did not propose a meeting with any specific agenda, but suggested that an exchange of views might be valuable. Mr Faulkner is understood to have agreed to take part if Mr Lynch were willing.

This was the main outcome of the Chequers meeting which ended at noon yesterday. When it was over the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, went to Chequers. Later, he announced that Mr Faulkner had invited him to arrange talks, under Mr Maudling's own chairmanship, with representatives of both sides in Stormont and of other majority and minority representatives.

"Before these talks could be held," the official announcement says, "it would be necessary that all concerned should agree that there can be no support for or tolerance of violence, and that civil disobedience should be discouraged."

If, on these conditions, representatives of the parties and communities can be got together, the purpose of the talks will be to see what agreed ways and means can be devised within the constitutional and democratic framework, of giving representatives of the minority, as well as of the majority community in Northern Ireland, an active, permanent and guaranteed role in the life and public affairs of the Province."

Whitehall attaches great importance to the talks. The Irish Embassy in London last night denied that any specific offer had been made by Mr Heath of tripartite talks, and added that Mr Faulkner had refused on previous occasions to take part in such talks, on the ground that there was no basis for them.

It is little short of a miracle that 88 people, including five of the crew of six, survived the crash. Twenty passengers were killed and many hurt. Three motorists who were on the autobahn were also among the injured.

Had the pilot had a clear run on the autobahn the toll of casualties might have been still less. As it was the aircraft plunged into a field where it caught fire.

An hour after the crash all the injured were safe. Some were able to free themselves from the wreckage, others were dragged from it. It was difficult to make a complete tally of casualties for many hours, as some of the rescued were given lifts into Hamburg by motor.

According to the charter company, the aircraft underwent its last test on August 14 by the British Aircraft Corporation at Bournemouth. This was the routine 800-hour test, and as the aircraft was in almost permanent service, such tests were carried out three or four times a year.

Pan International described the BAC One-Eleven as an excellent machine, which had previously given no trouble. "Either we'll take an aircraft on sub-charter or buy another One-Eleven from BAC," Pan International now has three One-Elevens and two Boeing 707s, both of which are about 10 years old.



Mr Lynch at his press conference

Engines blamed for air crash

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 7

A preliminary investigation into the cause of the BAC One-Eleven crash near Hamburg last night suggests there were explosions in both Rolls-Royce engines.

The Federal Minister of Transport, Herr Leber, said today that experts were examining the engines. One was badly burned but the other was in reasonable condition. They would be sent to Britain for further investigation.

A minute after the aircraft had taken off for Malaga with 121 persons on board, one of the engines failed. Experts say this should not have been disastrous, since the experienced pilot should have been able to circle and land at the airport on one engine.

Pan International says it appears that immediately after the first engine failed the second gave out. After sending out an emergency call the pilot, Reinhold Buell, aged 32, decided to risk an emergency landing on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn.

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TUC votes to 'instruct' the rebels

From JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent: Blackpool, Tuesday

To its own mild surprise the TUC yesterday took one more cautious step down the slippery path which could lead to the disciplining of unions registering for self-protection under the new Industrial Relations Act.

But the possibility of the expulsion of any major union for breaking ranks and registering is still a very long way off and Mr Jack Jones and Mr Scanlon seemed tonight to be at one with Mr Feather in their determination not to wield the executioner's axe if it can be avoided.

It will be many months before any union need take the final decision on registration, so we are not on the eve of a bloodbath. Nevertheless, the fact remains that delegates yesterday insisted by 5.6 million votes to 4.5 million on toughening up their policy of boycotting the new legislation. And they did so against the advice of a clear majority of the General Council and of Mr Feather.

If the Tory Cabinet is as Machiavellian as trade unionists often seem to believe then they will have been congratulating themselves last night on at

least having split the TUC wide open over their plans for the legal reform of industrial relations.

To the outsider, the argument yesterday may have seemed academic. It was about whether the TUC should stick to "strongly advising" unions not to register (and so leave themselves open to crippling financial and legal restraints) or whether it should "instruct" them not to register.

In the event delegates chose to instruct. Either way unions which want to register would have to justify themselves to the General Council which would have the power to suspend them from the TUC if they failed to make out a convincing defence. Ultimately it would be for congress to decide on expulsion.

In fact the purpose of yesterday's exercise was to wave a big left-wing stick at unions like NALGO, the NUJ, the Bank of Agricultural Workers and the General and Municipal Workers Union which have shown they want to register.

But even here there was some caution. Mr Scanlon, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, went out of his way to emphasise that the new harder line did not mean automatic expulsion, and Mr Jones, of the Transport and General Workers Union, left his deputy, Mr Harry Thwaites, to make a moderately worded defence of the tougher line.

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Most of the really outspoken noises came, instead, from those who refused to be intimidated by the Left.

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Trade surplus nearing record

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Britain had an overall trade surplus of £330 millions in April, May, and June—an annual rate of nearly £1,000 millions, after allowing for the fact that the June quarter is seasonally favourable.

Foreign governments—mainly in the sterling area—also added £265 millions to the reserves they hold in pounds, a sign of confidence in sterling and doubts about the dollar.

Mainly as a result of these two influences, Britain gained another £683 millions of foreign currency, to bring the total for the first half of the year to more than £1,600 millions—more than in the whole of 1970, which was itself a record year.

Of this inflow, £500 millions was used, indirectly, to support the dollar by "swapping forward"—Britain actually claimed only a small proportion of the foreign currency due to her, and took the rest in foreign IOUs.

These totalled £708 millions by the end of June and mean that Britain is now a net creditor on official account overseas as these claims were larger than the remaining official debt left over from the lean years of the 1960s.

Reassuring

Of this, £256 millions has subsequently been used to repay some of these remaining debts to the International Monetary Fund and no more payments are due until 1973.

A notable and reassuring feature of the June quarter figures is that "hot money", which could leave as fast as it arrived, contributed very little to the foreign inflow in marked contrast to the first three months of the year. Then nearly £500 millions came in as short-term investment compared with only £40 millions in the June quarter.

Since then, of course, the picture must have been very different. Nearly £500 millions has been added to the reserves in July and the first two weeks of August, reflecting the world-wide panic to switch out of dollars. The actual inflow was almost certainly much bigger than this, with another large sum brushed under the rug in July to follow the unacknowledged £500 millions of the June quarter.

The "invisible" surplus, the hitherto unknown factor in the trading account, was £159 millions in the quarter, a modest improvement on recent averages.

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Thereby hangs a tale... and a moral theme

OF COURSE they didn't put anything in the papers, but everyone in Lancashire knew that contractors building the Trans-Pennine motorway paid students £5 an hour to dig up graves at Rochdale. They were in the way of a fly-over and Irish navies refused to do the job because it was a sanctified ground. The students worked at night and the site was screened with hessian so as not to upset the public.

Well, that was the story that Mr A. M. Shearman heard in a Bolton pub. His informant had actually been out to look for the site. But Mr Shearman, a senior lecturer in English at Salford University, thought it a familiar tale. He remembers that when he was a student 20 years ago there was a rumour that people could get £50 by going to Germany for

the vacation to dig up graves of British soldiers for reburial in England.

The story set Mr Shearman off on a line of research, and he found that the graveyard anecdote has in recent times been current in Halifax, Preston, and Port Glasgow. Yesterday he brought a selection of this modern folklore to the anthropology section of the British Association which was discussing the "oral tradition."

The genre has no recognised name as yet, but the stories are usually told as true, with some introductory sentence such as "I don't know the place myself but he works in the same shop as my friend that told me about it," Mr Shearman explained.

The stories always have a striking, even melodramatic theme. They are decorated

with significant detail, they are usually nearly possible, and are frequently stories of retribution with an element of Victorian morality about them.

There was, of course, the famous story of the girl who took her mother's birth control pills, replacing them with aspirin, with the result that the mother became pregnant. That story was accepted as true by a sociologist who recounted it at a conference.

It was always given a local setting. Mr Shearman first heard it in February 1965 in a village in Gloucestershire.

But the alarm bell rapidly rang in Mr Shearman's ears. "I asked who it was, and was told that my informant did not know the name. If it had been true, the average village would have been able to produce names, family

histories, photographs and fingerprints," he told the meeting.

Often, however, the nearly true stories have a horrifying element—like the mother who jokingly says to her baby son within the hearing of her three-year-old daughter, "If you wet again I'll cut it off."

An hour later the parents hear screams from the baby's room and find the little girl carrying out the mother's threat. Rushing to hospital in a vain attempt to save the baby's life, the parents back the car down the drive and run over and kill the little girl.

Mr Shearman says that modern folk-lore tales are accepted as true through quite a range of social classes and educational backgrounds. He cites the apparent acceptance

by Mr Enoch Powell of the story of the white old-aged pensioner in an otherwise all-coloured street who had excreta pushed through her letterbox. His researches discovered similar stories in nearly every town with an immigrant population.

In all, Mr Shearman concluded the assumptions of some cultural revolutionists that myth belongs to a past age are unjustified.

"Aspects of magical belief, cautionary morals, 'divine' or 'natural' justice, racial feeling, divine providences though never explicitly analysed nor affirmed can, I think, be seen in the tales and this element plays a major part in their attractiveness and credibility."

British Association reports, page 4

A lifts ban

PHILLIPS, the former of Mansfield Town, turned to football. A lift imposed on him by the Association eight years ago after he was found guilty of fixing a match, was lifted by a special decision—Report, page 19.

premier ill

JOHN DIFENBAKER, 73, former Canadian Minister, was admitted to a hospital in Wrexham yesterday for observation. He is on private visit to North

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Russians ready to sponsor world disarmament talks

Moscow, September 7

The Soviet Union in the near future will put forward a formal proposal for a world disarmament conference, diplomatic sources said here tonight. The proposal, which was first made by the Communist Party First Secretary, Mr Brezhnev, at the Soviet party congress last March, would provide a Russian response to Chinese rejection of another Soviet disarmament idea.

In the same six-point peace programme Mr Brezhnev called for a conference of the five nuclear Powers, but this suggestion was rejected by China on the grounds that all countries, and not just the nuclear Powers, were concerned with disarmament.

The new Soviet move has apparently been communicated in advance to a number of foreign governments with which the Soviet Union has special arrangements for political consultations, including non-aligned and Western Powers.

According to some sources, the proposal for the conference will be contained in a letter or similar document submitted to the United Nations, and possibly made public within the next two days.

Until terms of the proposal are known, it is difficult to assess its possible effect, but the suggestion that it is intended at least partly as a counter to Chinese moves to limit the number of nuclear weapons in the world and to hold such a conference to consider and decide upon matters of such great importance.

This has been China's declared position ever since its first nuclear weapon test in 1964, and it has been highlighted by Peking's latest accusations that Moscow and Washington seek to dominate the world as its two "super powers". These are vigorously rejected by Moscow.

Diplomatic sources said here tonight that although the Soviet proposal would be made through the United Nations it would provide for all countries to be represented, including non-members of the UN, such as Peking and both East and West Germany. — Reuters.

Pontiac resists busing

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, September 7. The school desegregation plan in the small motor manufacturing town of Pontiac in Michigan is the first in the North ordered by a court — and depending on the massive busing of children. Parents of these children have been vigorously resisting it.

Last week 10 of the school buses were destroyed with dynamite and fire. Today the public schools of Pontiac, like those in most other areas of the country, opened their doors for the beginning of the new school year.

About a hundred white parents tried to form a human wall to keep the school buses from leaving their heavily guarded parking lots. Five women, who chained themselves to the gate of the lot, had their chains cut by police who then arrested them.

In Moscow the Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, will fly to Canada next month on a visit that brings to seven the number of foreign missions to be undertaken by Soviet leaders before the new year.

Mr Kosygin himself will play the most active role in this unusual diplomatic offensive. He is also due to visit Algeria in October, and Norway and Denmark in December. — Reuters and UPI.

POOR old EEC. Life is trying just now: it is even finding it hard to agree how to disagree. The EEC Finance Ministers are supposed to be meeting on Monday to discuss once again the international monetary crisis. But now they are arguing whether to postpone it, because they are still at sixes and sevens.

The idea had been to show the rest of the world that here is a group of countries ready to brave the United States with firm monetary arrangements between them, and a steadfast reply to America's challenge. But all the indications are that the Community has so far failed to use the "pause for reflection" which the French demanded to discover unity of purpose.

Signor Ferrarini, Aggradi, Italy's Finance Minister, who presided over the meetings of his fellow creatures from the Six, is getting cold feet.

He has been having a series of bilateral meetings with his colleagues. First Herr Schiller, then M Giscard d'Estaing, and today the Belgians. It is fairly obvious that there is no great meeting of minds. All sorts of ingenious schemes have been put forward for marrying Germany's insistence on a common EEC float against the dollar, and France's attachment to a two-tier system and the refusal to alter the official rate of exchange of the franc against the dollar. But Signor Ferrarini's Aggradi's brokerage efforts do not seem to have led far enough.

When the Community's Finance Ministers, at their emergency meeting two weeks ago, failed to adopt a common plan for reopening their foreign exchange markets, the Italian Finance Minister nevertheless managed to comfort himself into asserting that it had been a successful mission, and an "historic" meeting. The hollow laughs might turn into crocodile tears if the Finance Ministers fail again on Monday.

To avoid this, Signor Ferrarini is now suggesting that the Finance Ministers should give themselves another week and wait until September 20 to hold their unity meeting. On that day the Community's Foreign Ministers are due in Brussels for their first meeting after the summer holidays, and some in the EEC feel that the soothing presence of Herr Walter Scheel might at least serve to dampen the inevitable clashes between Herr Schiller and M d'Estaing.

All sorts of common-sense — except for two small local problems. First, the EEC's disarray would be even greater if the combined force of Foreign and Finance Ministers still failed to agree about the monetary crisis. Secondly, Monday's meeting was intended as a preparation for the Community Finance Ministers' encounter with their colleagues from the US, Japan, Britain, and Canada — the other members of the Group of 10 who are

EEC still at sixes and sevens on money crisis

By Hella Pick

meeting in London on September 15. This will be the Group of 10's first ministerial assault on the monetary crisis. If the Six cannot close ranks before, it seems even less likely that the London meeting can achieve anything useful.

It will be argued that a united front by the Six could not, by itself, break the impasse. Far more could depend on the bilateral talks between the US and Japan that are being held in Washington this week. Besides, the Group of 10 is due to meet again in full ministerial strength in Washington on September 25 on the eve of the annual meeting of the IMF.

All the same, the EEC's disarray gives little comfort to those who had hoped for a strong European hand to force an early end to the crisis.

Sir Alec may see Sadat

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, is now expected to have talks with President Anwar Sadat in the course of his visit to Cairo next week.

When the itinerary for Sir Alec's Mediterranean tour was announced at the beginning of the summer, it was not known whether such a meeting would necessarily be included in the Cairo visit, since he is going to brush aside the majority of Egyptian Foreign Ministers, who will be his official host.

The Foreign Secretary leaves London on Sunday and will be in the Egyptian capital until Wednesday, when he leaves for Morocco. He will return to London by way of Gibraltar.

Sir Alec is believed not to be taking an official proposal for a Middle East peace formula to Cairo, since Whitehall believes the two sides show no disposition to enter into hard negotiations at present, with the political will for a settlement obviously lacking. Sir Alec's mission is that it would be fruitless, and possibly counterproductive, to try to intervene with pressure of any kind, no matter how tactful.

Relations between Britain and Egypt have improved in recent months, and Sir Alec hopes this will serve as a useful basis on which to build for the future. The next important date on the calendar is the United Nations General Assembly session in New York later this month, and efforts will doubtless be made there to get the two sides together behind the scenes.

There will be another opportunity for constructive diplomacy by Britain when the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, comes to London this autumn for meetings with British Ministers as an official guest of the British Government.

Veterans pay grisly call

Salmon, September 7

A South Vietnamese war veteran today cut off his left thumb with a knife in front of the Ministry for Veterans during a demonstration for better disability pensions.

Six veterans who started the protest threatened mass suicide unless their demands were met, but they later accepted verbal assurances from Ministry officials that their pleas would be heeded. The group had by then increased to about thirty, and the veterans promised to return in one week to receive written acknowledgment of their demands. They said they would then kill themselves if they did not get it.

The demonstrators were members of the civilian irregular defence group, an elite unit of mercenaries recruited, trained, and paid by United States Special Forces to operate in areas not reached by the regular army.

Their leader, Mr Nguyen Thai Ngoc, aged 38, a former company commander who was injured in the stomach, spoke with Ministry officials for several minutes before making his grisly sacrifice. Sitting cross-legged on the road outside the Ministry and opposite the home of the deputy American ambassador, Mr Sam U. Berger, Mr Ngoc placed his left hand on a piece of wood, raised a knife in his right hand, and slashed it down on the thumb, severing it with one blow.

The thumb was placed on a china plate and Mr Ngoc carried it into the Ministry building, where he recited his group's demands for the same disability benefits as regular South Vietnamese soldiers.

A Ministry source said a South Vietnamese official was

in the United States looking into the records of the civilian irregulars. The irregulars do not receive Government disability benefits but are paid a lump sum by the United States according to their length of service and degree of disability. These payments average about \$33.

In Phnom Penh, the United States ambassador escaped an assassination attempt when a bicycle loaded with explosives failed to explode on contact with his car.

An embassy spokesman said the rider of the bicycle was pushed in front of the car from an alley as the ambassador, Mr Emory Swanwick, was on his way to the embassy from his home.

Military police found about 120 lb of plastic explosives on the pillar of the bicycle hidden under baskets of bread. Police sources said a man who had appeared to be selling bread fled from the scene after pushing the bicycle towards the ambassador's car. Two other men rode off on bicycles just before the car approached.

The Cambodian High Command later announced that the Government was providing more guards to protect the ambassador against possible future attacks. — Reuters.

Barber in talks on Six

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, September 7. Mr Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, flew back to London early this evening after what he described as "very frank and useful" talks with his French opposite number, M. Giscard d'Estaing.

In the present preoccupation with international financial affairs, it is easily overlooked that the meeting between the two Ministers was arranged before Mr Nixon's measures were announced.

The first item on an agenda for conversations which covered a good deal of ground was related to Britain's entry into the Common Market. The discussion on the international monetary crisis took its place in the series of bilateral and collective talks which Mr Barber is having with his Common Market colleagues. It dealt first with immediate problems in preparation for next week's meeting of the Group of 10, going on to longer-term aspects of the reform of the system. The Chancellor refused to be drawn on the specific content of the talks.

Warning on flights

Kampala, September 7

President Amin said today that if Tanzanian overflights of Uganda continued, he would order the Uganda Air Force to "smash them completely".

In a speech at Port Bell, on Lake Victoria, seven miles east of here, General Amin said, "If Tanzania continues her provocations, we shall take stern measures." The warning, the second within less than 24 hours, follows 10 days of intermittent fighting between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on Uganda's southern border.

Two sick members of a man British Antarctic team were flown yesterday from their base at Fossil Bluff, Argentina. Navy aircraft treatment at nearby States Antarctic medical centre was learned in Buenos Aires. The condition of the men, Richard Walker, Roger O'Donovan, both aged 35, was reported to be stable. It is difficult to say if the frostbite and other ailments are a result of a sickness as a result of a

Lesbian life style defended

From Gene Ayres: Los Angeles, September 7

The National Organisation for Women ended its annual convention here yesterday adopting scores of resolutions they hope will improve the lot of women everywhere.

Among the topics dealt with by the group was one of the most conservative in the women's lib spectrum — were lesbianism, abortion, and the rights of minority women. A strong statement was issued calling for the elimination of any laws restricting abortions.

The lesbianism issue took

up more convention time. The convention noted that "a woman's right to her own person included the right to define and express her own sexuality and to choose her life style, and NOE acknowledged the right of lesbians as a legitimate concern of feminism."

The organisation, largely white and middle-class, has only a tiny group of lesbians, covert and open. Those members who openly profess homosexuality are primarily dignified women in the professions.

The convention resolution did not contest the attempt by lesbians to secure civil rights and freedom from the "play-boy image" by reducing them to object sexual objects deprived of the most basic human rights.

The National Organisation of Women was disturbed by an attempted intrusion here of the Socialist Workers' Alliance, whose presidential candidate, Linda James, was prevented from campaigning at the convention.

The convention also heard that women in America are at

Sadat's freedom loses lustre

From DAVID HIRST

Beirut, September 7. The Egyptian people are taking part in yet another referendum on Saturday to "Yes" or "No" to the Constitution which enshrines the freedoms of Sadat.

But the way in which Sadat dealt yesterday with those he responsible for labour trouble at the Helwan iron and steel centre, together with the ne blackout now imposed on the city, has considerably lessened expectations that the new reforms are going to amount to very much.

It was by invoking familiar post-war slogan "voice louder than the batt" that the regime justified action. Apart from the Helwan workers, the three off-bodies which run State-owned Egyptian industries, the management and the local branches of the unions, and the Socialist Union, were all limited to a root and branch purge. Five senior officials including the chairman of boards were among those dismissed.

The whole affair has been characterised by greater speed. The only news about it came from Sadat himself on handbills by the official agency. It has not been closed what the world demands were or when a strike took place.

It is therefore reasonable to suspect, as a left-wing B newspaper reports, that it is on a much larger scale than been advertised. The spirit of the new Constitution, is precisely the which played a large part in student riots of three years ago.

It was clashes between workers and police in Helwan reported in the press magnified by words of men which set the students off. Shout slogans denouncing Sharawi Gomaa, Minister of Interior, and Mohar Heykal, editor of "Al-Ahram". Gomaa is now on trial. It is difficult to say if this is a meaningful change in the

Sick explore flown out

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Brandt and Barzel to visit Soviet Union

Chancellor Brandt announced today that the Berlin agreement has made it possible for him to make an "early visit" to the Soviet Union for discussions on European security and proposed reductions in armed forces.

Government sources said Herr Brandt is expected to meet Soviet leaders at a Black Sea resort after this month. Herr Barzel, leader of the Christian Democrat Opposition, announced that he has also received and accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

Both invitations were sent last week after it became clear the Russians were going to sign the four-Power Berlin agreement.

"When I was in Moscow in August, 1970, to sign the treaty renouncing the use of force, we agreed the exchange should

continue at a time we both considered suitable," Herr Brandt told 80 school newspaper editors he met shortly after the announcement of the Russian trip.

"We both have concluded that the signing of the Berlin framework agreement on Friday makes it a sensible and timely time for us to continue," he said.

In Moscow the Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, will fly to Canada next month on a visit that brings to seven the number of foreign missions to be undertaken by Soviet leaders before the new year.

Mr Kosygin himself will play the most active role in this unusual diplomatic offensive. He is also due to visit Algeria in October, and Norway and Denmark in December. — Reuters and UPI.

TELEVISION

"All in a Day" goes a bit twee with one of those historical re-enactment capers (1642 and Warwick Castle under siege) (BBC-2, 10 10). Elsewhere, football ("League Cup Special," BBC-1, 10 20). "Stephie" makes a change among the repeats ("An Hour with Harry H. Corbett," BBC-1, 9 20). But "Public Eye" for its friends (ITV, 9 0).

BBC-1

12 25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
12 53 Tony at Aloma: Light entertainment.
1 30 Woodentops.
1 45 News.
1 53 Close.
2 20 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Behind the scenes with Norman Tozer.
5 20 Ondra Fights for Freedom.
5 44 Adventures of Parsley.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 45 Music on Command from Cardiff Castle.
7 10 Mission Impossible.
9 0 Stars from Scotland with Moira Anderson, The Corries, Rikki Fulton, The Karlins and Jimmy Logan.
9 0 Nine O'Clock News.
9 20 An Hour with Harry H. Corbett.
10 20 Football League Cup Special.

BBC-2

10 10 a.m. Trades Union Congress—Common Market.
11 0 Play School.
11 20-12 30 p.m. Trades Union Congress.
6 35-7 0 p.m. Open University: Arts.
7 30 News.
7 30 News: Eye View: The 270-mile Pennine Way.
8 0 One in Ten: James Taylor sings.
9 0 Spoiling in the Sun: The New Hebrides.
9 20 The Canterbury Tales.
10 10 All in a Day: Re-enactment of the siege of Warwick Castle.
10 45 News.
10 50 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool.
12 45 p.m. Close.
1 45 Racing from Doncaster: 2 0, 2 30, 3 0.
3 15 Play Better Tennis.
3 40 Paulus.
3 55 Mad Movies.
4 25 Matinee.
4 50 Sooty.
5 20 Ace of Wands.
5 30 News from ITN.
6 0 Today.
6 25 Crossroads.
7 0 The Smith Family.
7 30 Coronation Street.
8 0 The Saint.
9 0 Public Eye.
10 0 News at Ten.
10 30 The Lovers.
11 0 Wrestling.
11 45 "The Rehearsal" with Marius Goring, Lucie Mann, Maureen Swanson.
12 15 a.m. Father D'Arcy: A Self-portrait.

11 0 24 Hours by David Dimbleby.
11 35 Weather.
Wales (As BBC-1 except).
6 0 p.m. Wales Today and Nationwide. 6 45-7 10 Reddip.
11 37 Weather.
ENGLISH REGIONS (As BBC-1 except).
6 0-6 45 p.m. Nationwide. Look East, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight.
South-west: 11 37 Regional News.

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11 0 Play School.
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CHANNEL—2 15 p.m. Racing from Doncaster. 2 40 Close. 4 00 Pinguins. 4 10 Public's Birthday. 4 20 Tea Break. 4 50 Sooty. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 30 News. 6 0 Channel News. 6 10 Stryker of the Yard.

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RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming. 6 30 Prayer for the Day. 6 35 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 0 Today. 7 40 Today's Paper. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 0 News and more of Today. 8 40 Today's papers. 8 45 Anne and John. 8 50 Regional news. 9 0 Living. 9 10 News. 9 15 Your Line. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kind of. 10 35 1000 Miles from Today. 12 noon You and Yours: Rights and Responsibilities. 12 25 p.m. Life is what you make it. 12 30 Weather, preview, news. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 2 15 Theatre. 2 30 Henry V. 2 50 Shake Well Before Us: Internal Pollution. 3 30 Story: "Moonlight." 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 0 News. 6 15 Right or Wrong. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News. 7 30 Down Your Way. 8 15 Theatre: Top Man. 8 40 Choice of Paperbacks. 9 45 A Thought Provoked: Great Great Trading Company. 9 50 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Life with the TUC: George Woodcock discusses his career. 11 0 Book at Bedtime: "George." 11 15 Late News.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

7 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Fux Wassengal. Dittersdorf. 8 0 News. 8 15 Midweek Choice: Elton John: Canoe, Strouse. 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Britten. 9 45 Orchestral Concert: Brahms, Beethoven, Schubert. 10 10 Pözzner and Berg: Recital. 1 0 News. 1 15 BBC Concert Orchestra: Menuet, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Alkan, Widor. 2 5

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News at 2 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 a.m., 2 0.

RADIO 1 247 m.

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then

Radio 4

Chamber Music: 20th-century British composers (Part 1). 3 0 BBC. 3 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 4 0 Choral. 4 15 Mozart. 4 45 Young Image. 5 0 Jazz Today. 5 15 Programme. 5 30 News and Stock Market report. 5 45 News and Study on 3. Europe. 6 0 PM. 6 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 30 Open University: Social Sciences. 7 0 News. 7 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 0 News. 8 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 0 News. 9 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 0 News. 10 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 0 News. 11 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 0 News. 12 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 0 News. 1 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 0 News. 2 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 3 0 News. 3 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 3 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 3 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 4 0 News. 4 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 4 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 4 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 4 55 Regional news, weather, preview. 5 0 News. 5 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 5 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 5 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 0 News. 6 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 0 News. 7 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 0 News. 8 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 0 News. 9 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 9 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 0 News. 10 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 10 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 0 News. 11 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 11 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 0 News. 12 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 12 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 0 News. 1 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 1 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 0 News. 2 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 30 Regional news, weather, preview. 2 45 Regional news, weather, preview. 3 0 News. 3 15 Regional news, weather, preview. 3 30 Regional news,

Settlers seek a new life—in the shadow of guns



Hebron, September 7

On top of a strategically commanding hill in this ancient biblical city, a determined little band of Israelis will shortly begin to try to realise a Jewish dream — to implant a Jewish community in the Arab town in the Israeli-occupied West Bank area of the Jordan.

Moving from their present cramped quarters within the hilltop compound of the Israeli military administration which rules Hebron, some 35 Israeli families, including 70 children, will begin settling in a graceless cluster of new apartment buildings cresting an adjacent hill.

More families — up to a total of 350 approved by the Israeli Government — are expected to follow. They will in effect be shifting from one stockade to another, from the Israeli army guarded, barbed wire military government compound to new apartments in the shadow of another Israeli Army camp.

The apartments, built in stark three-storey blocks of three-room units, contrast sharply in style and appearance with the mellow, squat, individual Arab homes and buildings folded into Hebron's hills.

And this architectural difference only supplements the other conflicts between Hebron's 50,000 Arabs and its handful of Jews, and among the Israelis themselves, on the establishment of a Jewish community here.

Notably, the Arab-Israeli conflict about the community centres on the attitudes of the two peoples here for each other. "We don't like the

"...the community's future will depend on its relations with the Jewish people," Sheikh Ja' Bari, Mayor of Hebron, as the guest of the Israeli Defence Minister, General Dayan

Jews," one Hebron Arab said bluntly. "I don't trust the Arabs," an Israeli woman said harshly.

These conflicting viewpoints will have no bearing, of course, on the initiation of a Jewish community in the Israeli-built apartment block area called Kiryat Arba after the Hebron burial site of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who in effect, begat the Jews. The community will be launched and grow as long as the Israeli Army is around.

The community's future will depend on its relations with the Jewish people, and ultimately on the kind of peace treaty to be signed between the Arabs and Israel — if, indeed, one is ever signed.

For Jews, especially those with their ancient past throbbing in the souls and bones, Hebron is part of them and part of their Jewishness. A one-time Hittite city well over four thousand years old, Moses' spies came here, surveying the promised land. Hebron is the city in which King David was crowned. It is a landmark on the ancient "Way of the Prophets" (for Jerusalem), a city which Jews have ruled or inhabited almost continuously for centuries.

For the Arabs, Hebron is an Arab town, theirs since it was taken by Mohammed's followers in AD 638. A city which tolerated Jews for years adding up to ages but from which they were driven in a 1929 Arab-massacre and a 1936 riot, and to which they now are returning, under the guns of the Israeli Army.

This clash of attitudes, this conflict of opinions has flared intermittently since Israel captured Hebron in the 1967 war. There has been sporadic and sometimes bloody anti-Israeli Arab activity in Hebron and its nearby hills.

Overwhelmingly Arab in population and character,

Hebron nestles in the hot, sunny, hill country some 30 miles south of Jerusalem. It is a prosperous town centred in vineyards and farms producing the famed Hebron grapes and vegetables, shipped throughout the Arab world. Its glass-blowers are renowned throughout the Middle East, and its potters and woodworkers help sustain the city's busy economy.

Hebron's Sukh market is thronged with buyers, and loud with the cries of butchers, leather tanners and merchants of wool and spices and melons, and busy with boys scurrying along its ancient streets with stacks of flat Arab bread.

It is a deeply religious (Moslem) town, and markedly conservative. Some of its women still are veiled and attired in black gowns, and many of its men have not given up their baggy trousers and long robes for Western styles. It is scandalised by miniskirts, and aghast when tourists enter its city-dominating mosque or Abraham's Tomb without taking off their shoes.

The Jewish urge to re-institute a settlement in Hebron began shortly after the 1967 war. The following year the Israeli Cabinet approved in principle the resettlement of some Jews in the city, on grounds that Jews should be as eligible to live there as Arabs are to live in Jerusalem's old city.

About the same time — defying an Israeli Army ban on entering Hebron — four Jewish families led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger and his American-born wife moved into an hotel in the city.

As the Hebron Arabs began muttering about the intrusion, the Israeli Army took the incipient settlers under its wing, moving them into its military government headquarters compound where they still are living.

The would-be settlers' move

to Hebron touched off a deep controversy in Israel proper, in the Arab world, and abroad. One left-wing Israeli politician declared "We need a Jewish quarter in Hebron like we need a hole in the head," and Israel's New Left youngsters protested saying the installation of a Jewish community there was "an obstacle to peace."

But other Israelis approved a Jewish settlement in Hebron "the natural geopolitical and strategic centre of Israel," as one notable called it.

The United States and Britain are reported to have voiced concern about the prospect of a Jewish settlement in Hebron, but the Israeli Cabinet in March 1970, approved the settlement of 250 Jewish families.

Meanwhile, the number of would-be settlers' families in Hebron increased to the present 33. There were some defections, one of the original four families left, but at least 400 Jewish families in Israel and abroad have indicated interest in moving to the city.

Life in the military government compound has been secure for the Jewish settlers, but trying. "We want to get out of here and into the apartments as quickly as we can because we are cooped up here, we have a sunset curfew, we are not supposed to go into town unescorted," said one.

"We want more school room for the kids, and ourselves. The way it is now, three families have to use the same kitchen and eight families the same bathroom."

As for Hebron's Arabs, one said, "I guide myself by the Talmud, which says 'Honour — but suspect. We don't want to live in peace here to be able to walk through the streets, to live in peace." — Los Angeles Times.

Tom Lambert

Envoy says door is open for pact

Tel-Aviv, September 7

The Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said today that "the door is open" for a partial peace settlement with Egypt but that a Middle East debate at the United Nations could only harm the prospects.

Mr Rabin's comments came before leaving by air for Washington after a week of consultations with Government officials. His statement about the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly coincided with a report from Cairo that the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Mahmoud Riad, will lead the Arab side in the Middle East debate.

Mr Rabin said that he believed the effort to achieve a partial agreement had not reached a "freezing point." He went on: "Politically the door is open for Israel to reach that agreement — of course in the framework of its conditions. The UN General Assembly will not be a helpful element to create a positive and constructive atmosphere to precede any settlement."

Mr Rabin's "door is open" statement took a more optimistic tone than those of other Israeli officials who have taken a pessimistic view of the possibilities of reopening the Suez Canal under a partial settlement.

Mr Rabin said on his return to Israel last week that the US was withholding Phantom warplanes from Israel for political purposes, implying that Israel was being asked to moderate its stance before getting more aircraft.

In Amman, King Hussein announced the establishment of the Jordanian National Union, which he described as the first semi-political organisation in the Hashemite Kingdom.

In a foreign policy statement the union called for pan-Arab coordination against Israel and accused "Western imperialist forces" of attempting to divide Arab nations.

Kaunda 'allowing UPP victimisation'

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, September 7

When Simon Kapwepwe, the former Vice-President, was asked by a United Nations observer about the UPP's policy of harassing his followers to the Opposition Progressive Party (PP), whose formation was announced by Mr Kapwepwe a light ago.

In a letter to President Banda, Mr Kapwepwe asked the women's brigade of Mr Banda's United National Independence Party (UNIP) to be dismissed from both jobs and employment.

Mr Kapwepwe insisted that the UNIP should not be allowed to harass individuals or groups the right to political parties and that the UNIP should not be allowed to harass individuals or groups the right to political parties and that the UNIP should not be allowed to harass individuals or groups the right to political parties.

Mr Kapwepwe wrote: "This practice is open to abuse, however. Some people in industrial positions use it as a device for paying off old scores against business or other rivals and numerous schoolmasters and others have come forward to deny that they are UPP men in spite of their names appearing on lists."

At Chingola, UNIP's youth wing has announced the formation of a "special eviction squad" which has been charged with listing all firms employing UPP followers before demands are made for their evictions.

Mr Kapwepwe, whom I interviewed today, interpreted a statement made last night by President Kaunda in the same way as numerous other Zambians who believe the banning of UPP is imminent.

President Kaunda has said the central committee of UNIP is to draw up soon a "new system of government for Zambia."

Mr Kapwepwe insisted that Mr Kaunda had no right to ban UPP as the party had acted strictly within Zambia's Constitution, and he again denied that it was in any way linked with foreign Powers in neighbouring lands such as South Africa, Rhodesia, or Portugal.

President Kaunda charges me with treason he will fall completely," Mr Kapwepwe said. "If UPP is banned there would be a sharp reaction." Asked what form the reaction would take, Mr Kapwepwe said: "I don't know because I would not be in a position to control it." Banning UPP would be unfortunate because of its strong wing among copper miners and the effect this would have on Zambia's economy, Mr Kapwepwe added.

on-white migrants barred by Smith

Salisbury, September 7

Angry protests among the country's Coloured and white people. The new whites-immigration policy has been announced at a time when London and Salisbury are about to open phase in negotiations to the six-year-old independence.

The policy has already led to refusal of work permits to skilled non-whites and to suspension of partners in marriages. Observers feel that it can hardly be expected to improve the atmosphere for talks with Britain.

Government's restriction on white immigration came at a time when the National Union of Coloured People, entering Rhodesia's 16,500 of mixed race, sent a letter to the Immigration Minister, Peter van der Byl, to have had a number of cases in Bulawayo where white immigrants who have associated with Coloureds have been declared prohibited immigrants. People of mixed marriages are also being worried. They are wondering if medical officers of whether they will be the next victims.

Priest refused permit

Johannesburg, September 7

Father Wilfred Jackson, a Franciscan missionary, has been refused a permanent residence permit by South Africa's Ministry of Interior, a missionary spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said Father Jackson, who arrived here from Britain five years ago, must leave the country by December 31. No reasons for the decision were given.

Father Jackson has been working in the Ladysmith area of Natal Province and assisting African families in the Limeshill resettlement district.

On Saturday another Roman Catholic priest, Father Cosmas Desmond, was declared a restricted person for five years according to a notice in the "Government Gazette." He was placed under house arrest on June 21 under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In the past six years the Government has taken action against more than 40 churchmen by refusing them entry or residence permits or by ordering them to leave the country. — UPI.

Yemini lines crossed

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

political crisis in Yemen a new turn yesterday, according to Yemeni sources.

The mystery around the dismissal of General Al-Amri thickens. Earlier reports suggested a political division within the President. The Iraqi news agency has added a more gruesome dimension.

According to the report General Al-Amri tried to telephone the Chief of the Presidential Guard on the evening of August 29. Sana's telephones are eccentric at the best of times and the man who answered was a photographer named Mubshir Al-Harazi. Mr Al-Amri's human nature being what it is — presumed the caller was a friend having a joke and abused the general roundly. The general was not amused, discovered the photo-

grapher's whereabouts and rushed to his house with a group of soldiers.

Al-Harazi made his best apologies. General Al-Amri ordered him to be struck with rifle butts and then concluded the massacre incident by shooting the man dead at point blank range.

President Al-Iryani first ordered General Al-Amri to be executed in public in Sana's main square but changed this decision to dismissal and exile.

General Al-Amri is now at a Lebanese hill resort allegedly for a medical check-up. But observers in Beirut said it was unlikely that the Yemeni Government would press for his trial. Instead they believe the general will be asked to stay abroad until the political future in the Yemen has died down.



Air conditioning keeps out dirt, dust and noise, among other things.

About 50,000 tons of dirt fell on London in 1970.

No one knows how many flies there were.

Every time you open a window, some dirt and possibly some flies come in and settle.

Happily, this is a problem we no longer have to live with.

Because we now have air conditioning.

This is how it works:

It changes the air constantly.

The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled.

De-humidified to take out some of the moisture.

And filtered to take out the

cigarette smoke and dirt.

The air drawn in from outside is passed through the same filter.

Then it's fed back into the room.

So it's always clean, fresh and cool, although you never need open a window. (Which means you're keeping noise and draughts out, too.)

In a recent survey over 95% of commercial users of air conditioning said they were satisfied the investment was worthwhile.

And that by improving conditions it reduced staff turnover and increased trade and productivity.

A lot of air conditioning now comes in packaged systems which are easy to instal in existing buildings, and keep prices down.

Now you know what it is, this is what you do next.

Phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London. SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

He'll arrange for your Electricity Board to give you independent information and advice.

And help you to get a free estimate of the equipment you need and how much it will cost.



The electric environment.

HOME NEWS

Prosecutions begin for failure to fill in census forms

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The first prosecution in England for refusing to fill in a 1971 census form came yesterday and will be followed by between 500 and 750 more in the coming weeks—nearly 10 times as many as after the census of 10 years ago.

The Registrar-General's office said yesterday that there might still be a "fall-out" from the cases lined up for prosecution, if the people concerned agreed to fill in forms after all.

It was the intention of Somerset House to prosecute, except in the last resort.

The number of prosecutions set up after the 1971 census was roughly comparable with that of the 1961 census, when there were 70 prosecutions on non-10 census. This year's census involved the whole of population.

But after the 1961 census there were only 88 prosecutions. Somerset House official said: "I don't think there is any one person responsible for the big increase this time. I think it is a general failure to fill in forms."

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The Registrar-General's office said yesterday that there might still be a "fall-out" from the cases lined up for prosecution, if the people concerned agreed to fill in forms after all.

It was the intention of Somerset House to prosecute, except in the last resort.

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Visitors sample alien logic

By Dennis Barker

THOUSANDS of overseas

visitors in difficulties over visas and work permits will have to go outside London to discuss their problems from the end of next year. The Home Office department involved is moving from High Holborn to Croydon—a rail fare of 40p return and an estimated trip of 13 minutes, plus three minutes' walk, from either London Bridge Station or Victoria.

The Home Office says that the Immigration and Nationality Department is taking part of the Department of the Environment's new offices at Lunar House, Croydon, to get more space to deal with visitors more rapidly and comfortably. It says that calls have increased from 94,866 in 1965 to 204,000 last year, and telephone calls proportionately.

The case for having

improved offices is certainly self-evident. The present reception area is a long narrow room with five rows of benches covered with dreary grey plastic, and six glass-sided cubicles where visitors argue their case.

At one time yesterday there was a bench with seats for 20 people vacant while a queue of 30 people was waiting to stand in the entrance lobby, almost spilling out on to the pavement. The Home Office itself says that things are not as good as they could be.

But Croydon? "Is this an English joke?" asked one of the visitors. "More staff would be better than moving," said a 60-year-old member of the Mormon Church who spent 90 minutes getting his visa renewed for another year. "I don't think Croydon would

be a good idea because, knowing Croydon as I do, transportation there is rather poor."

In fairness to the Home Office, one of its most powerful arguments is that staff will be easier to get and keep in Croydon than in central London, where there are plenty of job opportunities less onerous than dealing with the complex requirements of people whose English is sometimes basic.

But for complicated cases requiring frequent visits, the site at Croydon will be thought of as off-putting by the foreign visitors who use it and pontificate about the efficiency of Britain partly on the basis of what happens to them here.

A 24-year-old chartered accountant from East Pakistan said: "I have been in

this country eight weeks and I have been to these offices nine times already. If I had to go out to Croydon, it would be horrible, inconvenient, and costly. I would not be able to go out there nine times because I am not earning any money and can't get a job until I know I can stay here."

Even those with problems less crucial did not seem ready to embrace Croydon as a new spiritual home. "Ridiculous," said a 26-year-old Austrian woman. "I don't know what all these people will do. I have made five visits already since I started to apply in March and each time spent two hours here."

Considerate move or bureaucracy acting for the convenience of the bureaucrats themselves? Time will prove, once it is too late. As a 23-year-old accountant from Karachi put it: "There is simply nothing I can do about it. I am from overseas."

British roads the most crowded

Britain's roads are the most crowded in the world with 62.6 cars, goods, and public service vehicles for every mile of road, according to a British Road Federation report published today. The Netherlands comes next with 57.3, then Italy with 56.1, and Germany with 55.5. Roads in America (28.6), France (28) and Japan (24.7) are less than half as congested. Traffic, says the report, has more than doubled since 1958 and there are less than 31 yards of trunk and principal road, including motorways, for each vehicle in Britain.

Accidents cost £320 millions in 1968 with 2.90 casualties for every million vehicle miles. But this figure has almost halved since 1955.

The report, "Basic Road Statistics 1971," shows that Britain has sunk to eighth place in international terms of car ownership per head, with 4.8 persons for every car. New registrations again topped a million in 1970, after falling below it in 1969 for the first time since 1962. But the net increase in cars on the road (288,500) was the smallest since 1953.

Britain loses laboratory

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

The Government's withdrawal of its proposal of Culham as a site for the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO) laboratory has provoked angry reaction from the county planning committee.

The committee enthusiastically welcomed the Government's suggestion last year that the laboratory should be sited at Culham, Oxfordshire. Berkshire, border would be proposed. The site, a former airfield, already houses the Atomic Energy Authority's Fusion Research Laboratory and the Government decision to withdraw on the grounds that "the sites being proposed by West Germany offered better facilities and climate" were hotly disputed by the planning committee.

Mr Airey Neave, MP for Abingdon, is to press the Department of Education and Science for a full statement on the reasons for withdrawal. Mr Neave said yesterday that the decision was "rather disappointing."

The decision was, however, expected by scientists involved in EMBO. The West German government has made it clear that it will be prepared to give substantially more financial help to the international laboratory than any of the other 12 member governments.

Although engaged in a massive build-up of scientific research, West Germany has not yet won a battle for a prestige international laboratory. The feeling of the EMBO council is that, apart from offering a choice of good and central sites at Munich and Heidelberg, it is West Germany's turn to win.

There are a number of international laboratories at various stages of proposal, and it is felt that, since molecular biology is particularly strong in Britain, it makes scientific sense for the Government to reserve its weight for a laboratory that will strengthen some field in which Britain is weak.

Dr Ray Appleyard, executive secretary of EMBO in Brussels, said yesterday that the selection of a site in Britain would in any case have been slightly embarrassing. Procedures demanded that the director of an international laboratory should not be a national of the country in which it is sited—but there was wide agreement among EMBO council members that the first director of the new laboratory should be Dr John Kendrew, of the Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Laboratory at Cambridge.

The EMBO laboratory is still no more than a proposal. Thirteen governments have agreed

to give support and a detailed study of proposals is to be considered next month at an international conference which is expected to recommend the establishment of the laboratory. Approval by governments could then come before the end of the year. Total initial cost is expected to be between £1 million and £2 millions, shared by all members.

The establishment of the laboratory would not lead to any serious drain of scientists from Britain, but would improve European coordination of research and generally serve to strengthen work in the field through exchanges and increased financial support.

Alphabet inherits lay's legacy of £2½ M

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

A £2½ million legacy for the new alphabet was announced yesterday in the will of a wealthy millionaire, Mr John Kelly.

It is the largest ever bequest to any new alphabet, £250,000 a year to the new I.T.A. Foundation—double the sum left by the late Sir John Kelly.

Richard Block, director of the American Foundation, said in London yesterday that the legacy was a "major propaganda triumph" for the alphabet's introduction.

Sir James Pitman, its chief promoter, said: "The legacy is a very great relief. Sir James said: 'The alphabet has until now been largely financed by my family. We had reached the stage at which we just couldn't have gone on.'"

The I.T.A. has 44 letters. The extra 18 letters cover the English language's varying pronunciations of the same consonants and vowels, especially "a" and "t," in different words.

Its supporters claim that it is less baffling for a child than the conventional alphabet. In 1968, a schools report found evidence that most children in most schools would considerably raise their standard of reading and rate of scholastic progress if they began with I.T.A.

In spite of this endorsement, the latest estimate is that only 15 per cent of British primary schools use it, and only two out of 160 teachers' training colleges offer established courses in it. Sir James said:

"The majority of staff at training colleges know that their knowledge of teaching the established alphabet goes down the drain if I.T.A. is adopted. The great majority of them have published books which would become obsolete."

Mr Kelly, ex-president of Coca-Cola's international division, died in his 90s. He had been a savage critic of the existing alphabet all his life, and left virtually his whole estate to the I.T.A. Foundation. He was a friend of Sir James.



Black velvet jackets with wool plaid skirts are features of Dior's Highland Look shown in London yesterday. They are worn with black tam o'shanter trimmed with peach and black feathers

Shopping among the roses

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The property developers' conviction that the next shopping boom will rise amid green pastures well outside the city wall—and preferably near a motorway—was strengthened yesterday when the Lyon Group announced its plans for the Roselands regional centre at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire.

The company's dream is of a £4 million complex forming Britain's first major way-out-of-town shopping centre, with a main and a junior department store, supermarket, 35 small shops, children's crèche, restaurant, leisure centre (possibly equipped with a sauna bath as well as facilities for indoor (and/or sport) and space for 3,000 cars.

From the commercial point of view the site is idyllic and ideal. Idyllic, since Gregory's has already established a rose centre there with more than a million bushes reared every

year. It is on 25 acres of Gregory's land that shops and car parks would be built. Ideal, since the site lies neatly between Nottingham and Derby, a mere mile from the M1, and therefore within 20 minutes' drive of such towns as Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ilkeston, Ripley, and Eastwood.

The rose nurseries already attract custom from as far as Sheffield, so presumably a good regional shopping centre might hope to extend its drawing power further as well—towards Mansfield and Leicester.

The East Midlands Economic Planning Council and the Nottingham Sub-Regional Study marked the spot as hypothetically suitable for such a centre and other firms, including Woolco, have been showing interest in the area.

But things are not nearly that simple: even Lyon's planning director, Mr Ernest Powdrell, described it as "a contentious, even controversial matter." Nottingham is bound to react in horror, particularly as it is generally accepted that the city will be over-shopped for some years to come. Nottingham has two major redevelopment projects in hand at a cost of more than £20 millions providing nearly a million extra square feet of shopping. The Lyon group would like to see Roselands, with its 450,000 square feet, up during 1974.

Other local towns will fear the attractions of such car-orientated competition. The Lyon group claims that there is room for both kinds of shopping area and that the centre would cater for a mere fraction of the expected retail growth—but the town centre shops are unlikely to feel so confident.

The Lyon site lies in green belt as proposed by Nottinghamshire County Council, but approved neither by the local authorities concerned, nor by the Department of the Environment. The proposal is bound to be turned down by the Beeston and Stapleford Urban Council and a planning inquiry follows.

Representatives were checking yesterday on possible level terms and phasing of construction, in spite of potential difficulties. Interested parties for the department store include the Debenhams group, Fenwicks, United Drapery, and the Co-op. Associated Dairies, Pricerite, Fine Fare, Tesco, Woolco, British Home Stores and Littlewoods, all circling round the possible junior store and Sainsbury, Keymarket, MacFisheries or Allied Suppliers, might appear.

Middle-class migrants mix well

By Martin Adeney

A book published this week suggests that their race, and that of Oriental Indians, show that alone need not prevent their socio-economic advancement. The determining factor is their "urbanism".

Dr Krausz, a senior lecturer in sociology at the City University, compares coloured immigration with earlier migrations, for example of Jews and Poles, in the book, entitled "Ethnic Minorities in Britain."

He argues that the disadvantages many immigrants face today—bad housing, work in lower paid manual jobs, and large families—were present in the case of earlier white minorities.

He disputes the view expressed by professors Jenson and Eysenck that some races have a hereditary lower intelligence, and says he does not necessarily deny the hereditary nature of intelligence but he denies that its distribution is determined by race.

Some environments and some conditions give rise to processes through which an ethnic group comes to possess different proportions of people with high

intelligence. For example, a long tradition of literacy, frequent migration and early adaptation to urban conditions, have resulted in greater intellectual achievement and social advancement among Jews.

Dr Krausz said yesterday that psychologists studying the intelligence of certain groups must take sociology into account. "Once you study groups, you have to be a sociologist. Then you must say something about the social consequences of environment."

"I would not dismiss urban as a factor altogether. It is only one of many factors," Dr Krausz said.

"Ethnic Minorities in Britain," by Ernest Krausz, MacGibbon and Kee; £2.25.

MORE HOME NEWS
PAGES 12 AND 16

The wise buy Wisdom.

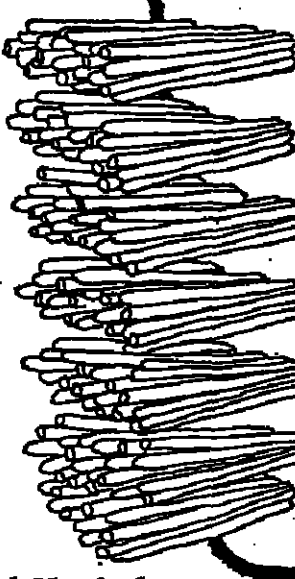
One of our nicer hang-ups.

People get hung up on many things.

Some can do you good. A Wisdom toothbrush can help you where others can't, because its special shape automatically points the tips of the tufts (which do the work) at the teeth to be cleaned.

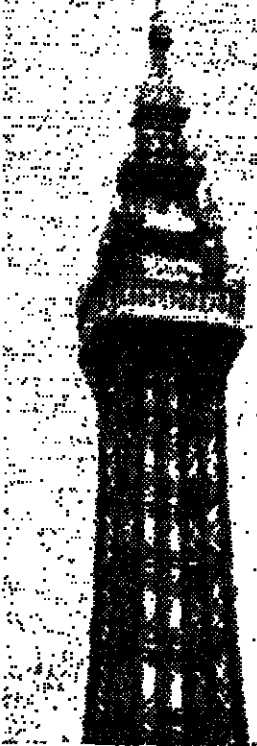
And tests have shown that bacterial plaque, that's the film that causes most tooth decay, is considerably reduced by people who brush their teeth frequently and properly with a well-designed toothbrush.

So throw away your old toothbrush, and hang up a new Wisdom instead. The best-designed toothbrush in the world.



Addis Ltd, Hertford

TUC at Blackpool



Secrets Act 'danger'

The effects of the misuse of the Official Secrets Act were not fully understood by the great mass of the public, Mr Ken Morgan (National Union of Journalists), said. He appealed to all unions to co-operate in the formulation of evidence to the Franks Committee, which is at present reviewing the situation.

If the people on Blackpool promenade were asked about this Act, he said, nine out of 10 would say it was intended to deal with "James Bonds" to prevent espionage, to safeguard the security of the State. This may well have been the original intention of Parliament, but the scope of the Act had, in practice, been considerably widened.

He recalled a case in Stockport where his union had unsuccessfully defended a member charged under the Act. Congress might think Stockport an unlikely place to harbour State secrets. The offence of the member in question was to use details from a police report about the activities of a man who was perpetrating fraud on housewives.

Mr Morgan said it was accepted that the State had to safeguard its security, but unions should be on constant guard to see that the Official Secrets Act should not be perverted for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended.

Support for freedom fighters

The Labour Party's campaign to support with money the South African freedom fighters got under way yesterday. Mr George Doughty, Treasurer of the party's South African Solidarity Fund told a meeting of delegates at the TUC congress to support a six-point programme to help those in South Africa "working for human rights and political and economic equality."

Mr Doughty said the British trade union movement must give financially and called on unions to advise members to boycott jobs advertised in South Africa. The meeting was told that unions must fight any policy which would involve Britain selling arms to South Africa.

Guardian pamphlet

The Guardian reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

THE CONGRESS was left in some confusion at the end of a three-hour debate on registration under the new Industrial Relations Act yesterday, when it voted to follow contradictory policies. The debate, considered by many delegates as the most crucial of the Congress, centred on whether the General Council should instruct unions not to register or whether it should merely advise members not to register.

On a card vote, Congress passed a composite resolution by 5,625,000 to 4,500,000 requiring the General Council to instruct unions not to register.

Mr Vic Feather, the general secretary, urged Congress for the sake of unity to advise rather than instruct unions not to register under the Industrial Relations Act. The only way the movement could achieve maximum and genuine unity was by argument and persuasion, and not by instructions.

There had been no developments since the special Congress at Croydon six months ago that gave the General Council any cause to change its views. The issue was fiercely debated, whether Congress should instruct or strongly advise unions not to register. In a hard, battling decision, hard put and strongly contested, the voting was five million in favour of "strongly advise" and four million against.

Again and again in his speech Mr Feather insisted that there was no question of a split in the trade union movement. Such talk was nonsense. There were differences of views. That was what Congress was about. If it were not, Congress would be "a perpetual, five days knees-up-Mother-Brown," but once those differences had been hammered out into an agreement, Congress stood by that decision.

When the special Congress decided that unions should be "strongly advised" not to register, it achieved "the maximum leaves of unity we are likely to get."

He went on: "It is not a permissive policy, all options open, do your own thing, go as you please. It lays on unions the duty of coming to the General Council before they decide to register, not after they have made up their minds. It lays on the General Council the duty to assess the union's problems and to advise and assist."

"If I can give you some advice it is this. Tell us your own problems and we know there will be problems. Although we may not know now precisely what they are because they may be different from one union to another."

"Don't tell us that a little bird told you that some other affiliated union is thinking about registering. We can't do anything about that. Give us hard evidence about your real problems and we will listen to you."

"Some unions claim that their membership might come under attack by non-affiliated staff organisations which manage to secure registration and thereby qualify themselves to use the legal processes."

"The TUC is not in business to make life easy for staff associations. Where one of our unions comes under attack in this way we will be right in there fighting alongside it. The special Congress decided that if a union had got, or thought it had got, a problem it should come to the TUC and tell us about it. We shall want evidence that there is a genuine danger to that union."

Mr Feather gave unions some comfort on the loss of tax rebates they would suffer by refusing to register under the Act. He accepted that these losses would be unwelcome, but "when the chips are down it is of little importance." It would work out at 12p a week a member—50p a year.

"I don't think that is going to sink the ship," he said. "And we have Labour's word that this Act will be repealed as one of the first acts of a Labour Government."

The £5 millions to be grabbed by the Treasury would deprive unions of the tax rebates they used to help their sick and disabled members. It was probably just a coincidence that £5 millions was the cost estimated by the Government for running the National Industrial Relations Commission.

The "grand campaign" by the trade union movement and the Labour Party in Parliament had shown the country how deep-rooted was the opposition by those who had first-hand experience of industry against the intrusion of this kind of legislation into industrial relations.

Few people would have known much about the Bill but for the trade union campaign. Many more began to realise that a Government that was incompetent at handling the economy and incapable of dealing with unemployment was very unlikely indeed to be any good at handling industrial relations.

Industrial relations was about human relations and there was little humanity about a Government that stood idly by while unemployment climbed from 500,000 to 900,000.

The Government, Mr Feather said, had bludgeoned this legislation through Parliament. But they would not succeed in winning the support of those whom

register. A tougher motion calling for the expulsion from the TUC of any union which failed to refuse to register was overwhelmingly rejected. The confusion was caused by a third vote in which Congress narrowly accepted the General Council's report on registration—a report which speakers in the debate suggested would allow the council to advise unions not to register but prevent the council from instructing unions not to register.

Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the mineworkers, who had tried unsuccessfully to raise a point of order

before the third vote, asked Lord Cooper, to clarify the three votes. He explained that his union which had voted for the composite resolution, had also voted to accept the council's report. They did not see this as a contradiction as they regarded the council's report as a factual report on the previous year's activities.

Lord Cooper replied: "I find this rather confusing but I have declared the composite resolution as carried and the General Council is aware of its meaning." There were loud cries from the floor for further clarification but Lord

Cooper declined to make any. He explained: "The chair is neutral. I hope you would allow me to be."

The adoption of the composite resolution was a reversal for the General Council, which had recommended that Congress reject the composite motion and adopt instead, the General Council's report. The two biggest unions in Congress, the Transport and General Workers' union and the Engineers, who between them have more than three million votes, voted for the composite.

The composite motion, proposed by Mr Hugh Scanlon of the engineers, called on

the General Council to instruct unions not to register, and to instruct unions which might find themselves on a provisional register, to remove themselves from it.

Resolution 14, proposed by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, called on all unions to refuse to register and instructed the General Council to expel any offending union.

The General Council's report noted the decision of the special congress at Croydon six months ago at which it had been decided that the council should advise unions not to register.

Unions were complex organisations and could not be made scapegoats because they had special problems. Member unions had a right to expect respect from the TUC for those problems.

Mr R. V. Bettini said that his union, the agricultural workers, had consistently opposed the Bill, but it was now an Act, and Congress should take note of the fact. "It is a case of 'heads street associations, every unionist will speak with a high-pitched voice.'"

In insurance, the Commercial Union organisation and General Accident would seek to create organisations that would be their puppets.

The first delegate to announce that his union had changed its mind since the Croydon congress was Mr Alan Fisher (NUPE). He said that his union voted for the General Council line at Croydon because it was convinced that some of the smaller unions might have problems that forced them into registration—particularly the threat of "company unions" being formed.

But within two months of Croydon, NUPE was horrified to find that a number of quite substantial unions were shuffling towards registration. It would have been easy for his union to use this weakness as an excuse to a similar attitude on its own part. But NUPE took the opposite view, a tougher line altogether.

Mr Fisher reminded Congress that under rule 13 the TUC already had power to take action against any union for conduct detrimental to the movement. If his own union had taken action detrimental to trade union rights, it would expect to be expelled by the General Council.

If such a situation were reached the responsibility would rest on those unions which were ready to run up the white flag before the first shot had been fired under the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Alan Sapper (Cinematograph, Television, and Allied Technicians) called for any of both the composite motion instructing unions not to register and of the resolution expelling unions which registered. He considered the Croydon motion to be a permissive motion. What would happen if a union decided to register? "We are having to register." We are going to register."

Mr Scanlon, replying, many speakers had complained about the discipline which motion would impose on member unions. Even a present organisation, how unions were already subject to the discipline of Congress.

It might, however, be necessary to impose the discipline if the motion was proposed. The fact that it was there would demonstrate that unions had received the message that "United stand, divided we fall."

Mr Flynn said that SOGAT motion was the way to move forward and fight against the Act. If Congress chose not to take the message seriously, it would be moving sideways, should adopt the crab a symbol.

Mr Feather said he encouraged that division of opinion on the Act were ones. It was not a division between large unions and or between white and collar organisations. The division, moreover, was a none. There was no question of a split.

The report of the General Council was every bit as much as Mr Scanlon's motion. Union which registered he dealt with by the General Council in the light of union's circumstances, and conference itself would find final judge.

People who thought the council was taking a per line on the issue of registration should not be delegates. They should be at home at the council's report. He member to renew the against the Act and to the Croydon decisions.

Two new General members were elected. Mr Lawrence Daly, secretary of the National of Mineworkers, replaced Mr Sidney Ford.

Mr R. A. Grantham, secretary of the Cleric Administrative Workers, became the first representative of his union to get a seat on the Council. Mr Grantham, replacing Leslie Littlewood, of the Station Broadcasting Station, was a new nominee, its general secretary, Mr G. Rhys, was de Unions hoping to get left-wing representation council were defeated, nearest they came to was in the group for workers' unions.

The sitting member, Peel, a Right-winger and secretary of the Dyers Bleachers' Union, lost with 5,211,000 votes against 4,684,000 votes for Mr.

Today's agenda

Today's agenda trade unions and EEC industries; also industrial democratic policy.

Congress faces both ways on registration

prepared to ignore the advice of the Croydon conference and register their unions under the Act.

Yet the General Council had chosen to make non-registration a cornerstone of its opposition to the Act. If non-registration remained a voluntary concept, the unity of the movement would be jeopardised.

Supporting the composite motion, Mr C. H. Urwin, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that if Congress failed to pass it the authority and standing of the TUC would be seriously weakened.

"I wonder what those thousands of trade unionists who marched to Trafalgar Square will say if we shy away from this challenge," Mr Urwin said. "It is six months since Croy-

don. Now a firmer policy is needed."

The Act was regarded by the movement as a temporary law, but once unions started to register it would make it much harder to repeal.

Mr V. Flynn, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, moved resolution 14 which required the General Council to expel a trade union which refused to comply with the TUC's instruction not to register.

"We have been told that the General Council does not want the power that we want to give to them. The power that we can give today we can take away tomorrow. In times of stress, it is important to give up some part of freedom."

Supporting resolution 14, Mr W. H. Keys, of SOGAT, said the only way to defeat the Government was a united workers' front. Marching to Trafalgar Square would not succeed in altering the Government's line.

The trouble with Mr Scanlon's motion, said Mr W. Anderson (NALGO) was that it referred to TUC unity and then went on to propose a course that would divide the movement by insisting that member unions should be "instructed" not to register.

What Mr Scanlon was saying to unions which proposed to register was, "Never mind what your members have said at their annual conference. These are unions which had affiliated to the TUC in the belief that it would not interfere with their domestic policies, yet they were now being told that Congress would kick them out if they did not conform."

"If only we could put aside political considerations, this issue would not divide us at all," Mr Anderson said. To talk about expelling unions was to invite the rejoinder: "You can't fire us, we quit." He urged Congress to stand by the decision taken at Croydon.

Mr Tom Jackson (Post Office Workers) said Mr Scanlon's motion was the last chance to put some guts into a trade union movement that was already on the slide. What was at issue was whether the unions were to become the creatures of Government.

Those who talked about the autonomy of unions, he said, did so because they intended to register. Those who talked about non-registration because the Act was the law of the land should remember that if unions had always been concerned about the law of the land, there would be no TUC.

Those who registered would be gaining not pound notes, as they thought, but 30 pieces of silver. It was imperative that the union movement should come together on this issue.

Where had fraternity gone in the TUC asked Mr F. J. Lynch

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Today's agenda

Today's agenda trade unions and EEC industries; also industrial democratic policy.



Mr Scanlon during the votes

support against the bogus trade unions now being set up by some companies," Mr Jenkins said. After deciding to name names, he added that he believed that Imperial Chemical Industries was deliberately seeking to create a situation where it would have a tame house union "where, like all castrals of the street associations, every unionist will speak with a high-pitched voice."

In insurance, the Commercial Union organisation and General Accident would seek to create organisations that would be their puppets.

The first delegate to announce that his union had changed its mind since the Croydon congress was Mr Alan Fisher (NUPE). He said that his union voted for the General Council line at Croydon because it was convinced that some of the smaller unions might have problems that forced them into registration—particularly the threat of "company unions" being formed.

But within two months of Croydon, NUPE was horrified to find that a number of quite substantial unions were shuffling towards registration. It would have been easy for his union to use this weakness as an excuse to a similar attitude on its own part. But NUPE took the opposite view, a tougher line altogether.

Mr Fisher reminded Congress that under rule 13 the TUC already had power to take action against any union for conduct detrimental to the movement. If his own union had taken action detrimental to trade union rights, it would expect to be expelled by the General Council.

If such a situation were reached the responsibility would rest on those unions which were ready to run up the white flag before the first shot had been fired under the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Alan Sapper (Cinematograph, Television, and Allied Technicians) called for any of both the composite motion instructing unions not to register and of the resolution expelling unions which registered. He considered the Croydon motion to be a permissive motion. What would happen if a union decided to register? "We are having to register." We are going to register."

Mr Scanlon, replying, many speakers had complained about the discipline which motion would impose on member unions. Even a present organisation, how unions were already subject to the discipline of Congress.

It might, however, be necessary to impose the discipline if the motion was proposed. The fact that it was there would demonstrate that unions had received the message that "United stand, divided we fall."

Mr Flynn said that SOGAT motion was the way to move forward and fight against the Act. If Congress chose not to take the message seriously, it would be moving sideways, should adopt the crab a symbol.

Mr Feather said he encouraged that division of opinion on the Act were ones. It was not a division between large unions and or between white and collar organisations. The division, moreover, was a none. There was no question of a split.

The report of the General Council was every bit as much as Mr Scanlon's motion. Union which registered he dealt with by the General Council in the light of union's circumstances, and conference itself would find final judge.

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Help for disabled miners sought

The National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies, and Shooters joined the National Union of Mineworkers in asking the General Council to seek better disablement benefits for men suffering from industrial diseases—particularly the respiratory disabled of the mining industry.

Mr Laurie Wormald, of the association, described the plight of many sufferers from pneumoconiosis, the lung disease of miners. They were men with a disability assessed at 45 per cent or 50 per cent, yet they were unable to walk to the union office without escort. Most were just "a skeleton framework of skin and bone," and breathing was so difficult that they found it difficult to sustain a conversation.

Mr A. J. Pratt (NUM) asked medical boards to give greater weight to the psychological

damage caused to a miner he was told that he had moxoniosis. "It is like told that he has cancer, 11 days are numbered."

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Mr Daly of the Mineworkers



Privacy safeguard urged

CONTINUING action to safeguard the privacy of individuals was urged by a university lecturer, Dr J. Dore (Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs), who said there had been a number of cases in which lecturers had had their applications for posts turned down simply because of their political beliefs.

Dr Dore agreed that university teachers, who were inclined to wash their dirty linen in public, were not

directly affiliated to the TUC, but the situation was never the less one which should concern Congress.

It was possible, he said, for a person to be excluded from a job because a professor or head of department did not like the colour of the applicant's eyes or his political beliefs. "This is important because it represents only the visible tip of an iceberg which goes down to very great depths indeed."

There was a great deal to be feared about the misuse

of devices such as data banks, particularly under a "dictatorial" Government which seemed to have very little concern for the liberty of the individual.

The population census was another example which should give rise to concern. Questions were asked about racial origins, about or ownership—which, under the wrong form of government, could well be misused, and the TUC should bring urgent pressure to bear to see that present trends in this direction were arrested.

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General Accident

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

LIFELONG PHILANTHROPY • OVERNIGHT SUCCESS • NEW LINES

LINDA CHRISTMAS talks to Washington's First Lady of the arts

Culture queen

TONIGHT Washington's vast John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts opens with Leonard Bernstein conducting his Mass written in memory of the President. Jacqueline Onassis has said she cannot face this glittering occasion, after the alarming way she was mobbed at the funeral in Warsaw of her brother-in-law, Prince Edmund Radziwill, and the fund-raising Washington hostesses are reported to be sore. But one woman will be sitting back in her red plush seat with modest satisfaction—Mrs Catherine Shouse, a member of the centre's board and donor of \$200,000 for the Aeolian-Skinner organ.

MRS SHOUSE is the 75-year-old widow of the Filene department store fortune. She was appointed to the board by President Eisenhower in 1958 and has played a full part in the raising of money from Federal and private funds and gifts from 30 nations (Britain gave a Barbara Hepworth sculpture) and the planning of the great opera house, concert hall, theatre, and cinema set in splendour on the Potomac River. But this is Mrs Shouse's only contribution towards giving Washington the cultural crown it has so long lacked. Eight weeks ago Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts was launched.

Wolf Trap is America's first natural park. It lies 15 miles down the road from the Kennedy Centre and consists of 100 acres of rolling, wooded Virginia countryside. On it stands the Filene Centre, an amphitheatre of red cedar wood in which 500 people can enjoy a summer festival of opera, ballet, and concert. An additional 3,000 can sit outside the rustic shell on the grassy slopes, and still have a clear view of the 10ft by 6ft stage.

Heeded land

Mrs Shouse has well earned the title First Lady of the Arts. Not only did she give \$2 million of her own money to build the Filene Centre, but she is deemed the invaluable land to the nation. It isn't her first offering. In 1961 she donated 38 acres of the same land to the American Symphony Orchestra League for their national headquarters.

Not that she has given everything away. There is still some 20 acres in which to hide Plantation House, her weekend retreat from her Washington life. The new house, Plantation House is small, but it is a gem. It has 19 guest suites, and it is painted powder blue—Mrs Shouse's favourite colour. It matches the telephone and the roller shades. "I was looking for a house that once when I was in London, I wanted it... but I didn't because then there would be nothing left to want."

Mrs Shouse, who is tall and robust, is described by one American magazine as a cross between an elderly Elizabeth Schwarzkopf and a young Helen Traubel. It is a description she clearly enjoys. Her days start at 7 am and finish at 2 am and the night of her life is a life between the two floors of her house. She has a troublesome back. Her conversation is witty and direct. Since she first moved to Washington in the early 1930s, Mrs Shouse has been troubled by the lack of a place where to go to enjoy top notch music in ideal surroundings. When she first bought this land Washington seemed so far away. Now Wolf Trap is the only open space for miles around. I decided to give it to the nation so that it would not be swamped by the city but would remain intact.

In 1966 she wrote to the Secretary of the Interior and asked if it would be possible for the National Park Service to operate and maintain a performing arts park and all its fixtures, if she provided the land. They said "yes"—and it took a lot of Congress to accept the gift. The decision had enormous significance because it was one of the first

examples of the Government and the private sector coming together in partnership for the benefit of the arts. Mrs Shouse's interest in the Filene Centre along with the park land as a monument to her parents, Lincoln, and Thelma Filene. "Without the trust they set up for me I wouldn't have been able to do any of this. The centre is an amalgamation of both my parents' interests. My father was very much concerned with public service and my mother with music. We had two pianos and an organ in one room at home and my mother founded the Boston music school for underprivileged children. My grandmother was one of the founders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra... and I can't play a note. Too lazy, I suppose. Horses, dogs, and fishing with my father were all I cared about. But I have always loved music, any kind from opera to jazz, so long as it is good."

Mrs Shouse likens the Filene Centre to Glyndebourne because of the idyllic pastoral setting and the picnicking which goes on before and after, but not during, the performance. But both the audience, with as many kids in jeans as "society" in long dresses (and 200 tickets given away free at each performance) to the old and underprivileged and the programme for the inaugural season, make it more than that. It is a truly multi-purpose centre with Pablo Casals, Pierre Boulez, Beverly Sills, the Joffrey and the Stuttgart ballets billed alongside "The United States Air Force Band and the Singing Sergeants," jazz specialists, rock groups, soul singers, and the Ann-Margret Show.

Music students

A link-up with the American University in Washington enables the best of the nation's music students to come each summer to study and perform with the professionals who appear at the centre. Similar opportunities are offered to playwrights and students of dance and theatrical management.

Mrs Shouse will happily talk for hours about future plans for Wolf Trap—a museum, a colony of cottages for city weary composers, a children's theatre—but to get her to talk about herself is difficult. "It's stupid,"

she muttered and began to lose her quiet self-confidence.

She was the first woman to graduate from Harvard graduate school of education. Her thesis "Careers for Women" was published and used as a textbook in high schools and universities throughout the country. "Graduation itself was a problem. A Harvard official threatened to resign if I put my foot on the platform. He needn't have worried. I was expecting a baby and the certificate had to come through the post."

Her first marriage lasted six years: "I haven't thought about him in ages," and later she married Joseph Shouse—"He'd been married before too and was older than me," a prominent lawyer who was to become Assistant Secretary to the Treasury in the Wilson Administration and chairman of the Democratic national committee from 1929 to 1932.

Politics ran close

In her early life Mrs Shouse's interest in politics ran close to her love of music and in 1920 she became the first woman appointed to the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee and later also became a member of the national committee. Calvin Coolidge made her the chairman of the first Federal prison for women in 1925. "He came from my state and knew me. Funny to think of all that now. The West Virginians were so anxious to have that prison because they wanted the distinction of having well-known people visiting their area."

She also started centres for German boys and girls in the demoralised years after the Second World War. "The girls made clothes for themselves and other orphans from parachutes and the boys made cooking utensils from tin cans." Eventually the centres developed some 80 other activities and as founder of what became known as the General Clay Fund for German Youth, Mrs Shouse became the first woman to receive the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit.

By now I could see why this genuinely altruistic woman was embarrassed to talk about herself and allowed the conversation to drift to hippies, marriage, London, and youth—there aren't any bad children—just children without enough to do, and back to Wolf Trap. "Did I tell you about the problems we had on the first night? So many aircraft flew overhead—Dulles Airport is just next door—that we have had to get them rerouted. I don't know what we can do about the locusts though. They insist on sitting on the amplifiers during the performance and make such a noise."

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the performing arts, Virginia



Stacey Tendeter: picture by FRANK MARTIN

CATHERINE STOTT interviews Truffaut's new discovery

Quiet start

FOR EVERY hundred actresses who travel hopefully from the drama schools each year there are probably only half a dozen who will "arrive" in any noticeable and immediate way. Stacey Tendeter, who is 22, could be said to be on the verge of arrival. Last week she was being photographed by David Bailey for "Vogue," which can't be bad when you have only been acting professionally for a year and your only stage part has been in "Salad Days" at Crews.

WHAT Miss Tendeter has done to attract the attention of "Vogue" is to walk off with a starring role in the new Francois Truffaut film, "Les Deux Anglaises et la Continent," which will be released in Paris in the autumn. Truffaut, it seems, was looking for a young English actress who could combine all the mannerisms of our race with perfect French, when he found Miss Tendeter, who, strangely looks more French than English, with that small-boned grace, oval face, and long copper hair one associates with Continental beauties. Four days later, with contracts in the bag, she was off to Rome for costume fittings.

Sitting in her back garden in West Hampstead, among huge pieces of her husband's sculpture, Miss Tendeter explained rather breathlessly what it had been like for what she calls "a starting actress" to make her first film with one of the world's most admired directors. "I was pretty excited simply at the prospect of meeting him," she recalls, "and rather surprised that he wanted me to read for him in French without

actually acting, so that he could judge the raw material and see if there was enough for him to work on."

She judges Truffaut to be a far easier director to work for than those you hear the horror stories about. He doesn't manipulate his actors like talking marionettes but gives them a far freer approach. "He tended to direct you without you realising it; it was all very subtle. You would rehearse a scene and he would tell you it was very nice and quietly suggest that next time you inject an entirely opposite emotion to how you imagined it should be played. He would ask you to do a sad scene as though you were very happy, and it worked."

Part of Truffaut's strength as a director, according to Stacey Tendeter, is in his unemotional method of working. In 11 weeks' filming there were no raised voices or tantrums from anybody on the set. By keeping the same team around him, she said, things get done for him without him needing to ask. "And he respects each one of the team, from the chippies to the actors, for what they do, which is very rare. Sometimes he would only do two takes and

in very few scenes did he have more than one camera angle, which I gather is very rare.

"Consequently he will get through about six minutes of film a day, whereas most directors only get through two. There was no tension at all; nobody was nervously keyed up and likely to make the sort of mistakes—through fear—that slow filming down. It was all most relaxed, and finished well inside the schedule, even allowing for some reshooting."

"I honestly feel I've been spoilt, being broken into films in such a gentle way. I was terrified at the prospect, but he was so understanding that the fear disappeared." The relationship between them was obviously a charming one, for he gave her a tape-recorder and a charmingly inscribed book he had written. And her husband, Andy Elton, sculptured a bronze head of the director to present to him.

The film was finished in July and she is enjoying "the complete lull" and beginning to think of going to interviews again. "People don't know me yet. When the film comes out, I hope it will all start moving again. I won't accept tiny parts in soap operas, though, because you can't go down... well, not too far down, once you've gone up. I would naturally like to make more films, but preferably in English next time. Funny enough, it wasn't too bad learning a French part because I have a photographic memory and a decent accent, but I still feel it would be easier to act in one's own language."

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Diana Pollock



NO MATTER how many modern gadgets I have in my kitchen I still love my wooden spoons. They don't get hot when left in the soup pot and are a real pleasure to touch. Inhabit, an enterprising youngish firm at 58 Watling Street, Radlett, Herts, makes a beech toolbox, shown on the left, with a leather loop (for hanging) holding a wooden fork, spatula, and two spoons, £1.50 including post from Inhabit. Also stocked by Dickens & Jones, Regent Street, London SW1, and Abacus, 17 Baker Street, London W1. Inhabit's catalogue of kitchen goodies—table linen, copperware, pots, pans, serving dishes, kitchen knives, wooden tools, and aprons—is well worth having. Write to them at Radlett or Nordiska, 315 Kings Road, London SW 6 (01-738 8233).

Tool holder

NOT ALL household tools are as nicely housed as they should be—a series of shoeboxes, screw-top glass bottles for nails and tacks, and a general confusion is their usual lot. The Danish firm of Raaco are importing their Tool-Aid to help tidy things up. Made of high impact polystyrene it comes in a flat box that takes little putting together. There is a tray with upright slides (for fuse wire, plugs, and insulating tape), above four drawers (for cutting tools, a V-shaped holder for 34 slots (for screwdrivers and so on) and a central handle to carry it around. In yellow or avocado and dark grey it measures 15in. x 10in. x 6in.

and costs £1.45 from Selfridges or (25p postage) John Lewis Group. Or apply to Raaco Storage Systems (UK), High Holborn House, 22/24 High Holborn, London WC1 (01-405 3896) for nearest stockist.

Herb chopper

HAVING TRIED all sorts of patent herb choppers I always come back to the traditional French *hachoir* with its half moon blade and central handle. The newest version has a black nylon handle set at 45 degrees to make that rocking movement easier. The shallow bowls to hold the herbs are still made of wood. Prices are—*hachoir* £1, bowl £1.10, postage and packing 20p. In London metropolitan area, 25p farther off. From Divertimenti, 68/70 Marylebone Lane (off Wigmore Street), London W1M 5EP (01-935 0809). Divertimenti also sell that simple oblong of wood with its adjustable cutting blade in the centre for fine slicing of cucumbers or potatoes. Price 75p, postage 10p.

Light show

THE COUNCIL of Industrial Design is staging a lighting show at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, until October 2. Some 5,000 people a day should see the fittings, some of which are very striking. Concord's Lumiere, for instance, is the first kinetic cassette projector (price £54, stockists from Janet Turner, 01-263 8371). It is a compact 100-watt tungsten halogen machine that projects changing designs (from the cassettes) on any surface. It can change the look of a dreary wall or ceiling a sick

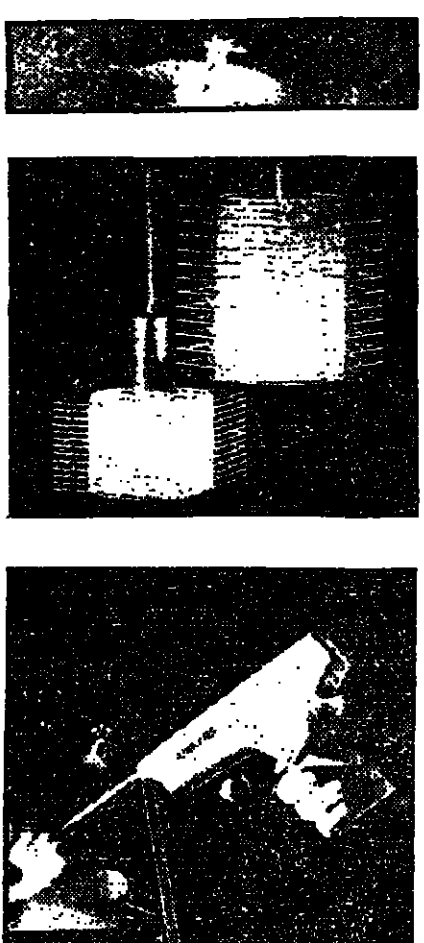
person—or even a waiting person—may have to look at dull hour after dull hour. Concord are also showing their Waterlite range of stacked clear horizontal elements. There are three models—small pendant, £4, and large pendant, £5.60. From Lewis's, Manchester; Bentalls, Kingston upon Thames; Lancelotti, London NW3.

Night write

PERHAPS more useful for nurses on night duty, theatre critics, or children writing under the bedclothes after lights out than for expense accountants signing bills in darkling restaurants as the makers suggest—the Lite-Rite is a ball point pen that lights up on turning the top knob right or left. The light is powered by a 1.5 volt battery (refills about 5p) and the pen is therefore thicker than an ordinary ball point. From Mailshot, 1 Park Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex (01-940 8996). £1.50 including postage.

Gas light

I HAD NEVER met a piezo crystal let alone a deformed one but the makers of the Junkers piezo gas lighter use them to produce an electric spark. Their lighter (right) is 3 1/2in. long and 4in. high, weighs 5 1/2oz. and has a ring at one end to hang it from the self-adhesive hook supplied. Suitable for ordinary, North Sea, or bottled gas, it is made by Evered Hardware, in grey or black, and costs £2.25 from Army and Navy, Victoria Street, London SW1, and Gamage's Holborn, London WC1.



Top: Lite-Rite ballpoint pen; centre: Concord Waterlite pendants; above: Junkers gas lighter; far left: Inhabit's wooden spoons.

LETTER

Aid

IT IS unfortunate that there are so many factual errors in the article by Cecil Henderson on artificial insemination (Guardian, August 25) which may cause distress to your readers who have had or may contemplate artificial insemination.

- (1) The writer confuses impotence (inability to perform the act of intercourse) with sterility (inability to produce sperm). It is possible for an impotent man to be fully fertile but the cases treated for A.I.D. are fully potent men who have no sperm.
- (2) Having treated infertile patients in general for over 26 years it is my view that an impotent husband is the worst type to offer artificial insemination because of the emotional stress that such psychosocial problems produce. The prospective couple must be very stable and already have a happy marriage before I would accept them.
- (3) Artificial insemination in England is not illegal nor is it adultery, whatever the view may be in Germany. British law is that a child born in wedlock to a woman whose husband has had access in the previous 12 months is legitimate unless proved otherwise.
- (4) Henderson confuses congenital absence of the vas with mumps. The former condition is rare and means that the tube is missing which leads the sperm from the testicle to the penis. In a few cases when not too many portions of the anatomy are missing an operation can be done but it is neither simple nor often successful. Yours faithfully, M.D.

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Keep talking in Ulster

There is a lot to be said for the old cliché about "jaw, jaw, not war, war." It is, in any case, about all there is to cling to at the end of the marathon conversation between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch. Neither got much apparent satisfaction from the other on their immediate preoccupations: for example, Mr Lynch played a very dead bat to the British Prime Minister's request for stronger action against the IRA in its refuge places in the South; Mr Heath gave no response to the Irish Premier's anxious demands that something should be done about the inordinate number of licensed guns in Protestant hands in the North.

Yet the meeting was worth while. Two men cannot talk together, almost exclusively on one topic, over two days without understanding each other better. Mr Lynch, although disappointed—if not surprised—about the rejection of his demand to take part in a conference on the future political structure of Northern Ireland, went out of his way to be cheerful at his press conference. Mr Heath and he have promised to keep in touch with developments; they will meet again in November, or earlier if necessary.

Just as it has been useful for Mr Heath and Mr Lynch to meet, so the proposed meeting under Mr Maudling's chairmanship ought to be supported. The proposal is that the Northern Ireland Government, the Catholic Opposition at Stormont, and various majority and minority groups, possibly including Churches and trade unions, should attend to discuss ways in which the Catholics can have "an active, permanent, and guaranteed rôle in the life and public affairs" of Northern Ireland.

The Catholic MPs will be tempted to boycott this meeting. They are boycotting Stormont and supporting a campaign of civil disobedience, including non-payment of rents and rates. Mr Lynch has said publicly that he would prefer a

quadrupartite meeting in which he or his representative could take part. Mr Heath has rejected that, and Mr Maudling insists that those taking part in his meeting should agree that violence is not to be tolerated and civil disobedience is to be discouraged.

Mr Fitt, Mr Home, and their colleagues will be able to see many reasons for not taking part. They have as much to fear from their extremists as Mr Faulkner. But they should agree to attend just because they are the kind of men they are, and because of the policies they espouse. Like Mr Lynch they believe that Irish unity can only come about peacefully. The present IRA campaign is therefore damaging even their long-term objective. It is also wrecking short-term hopes of achieving an acceptable level of justice for Northern Catholics and proper participation in the government of the area they live in.

Surely they must give absolute priority to the short-term aim of establishing a system of government in Northern Ireland that will stop its people shooting each other. Neither side can afford to let much time pass in achieving that end, for the shadow of many gunmen lies behind the politicians. It is not a time for standing on protocol. Mr Lynch should encourage the Northern Catholics to attend Mr Maudling's meeting. Mr Maudling will have to make that easier for them by dropping his precondition on civil disobedience, though it will soon become clear to everyone that talks between the communities in Ulster will only succeed when campaigns like this are ended. Mr Lynch can have his say in the discussions through a meeting of the three Prime Ministers. He should withdraw his objections to meeting Mr Faulkner, and neither Whitehall nor Stormont should rule anything out of the discussions. Mr Faulkner is not going to do a self-out on the border, so there is no harm in Mr Lynch giving his views. The situation in Northern Ireland now is too dangerous for any of the reasonable men to keep at arm's length from each other.

TUC scorns the registrar

Yesterday's TUC vote on the registration issue is primarily a measure of the increase in the Government's unpopularity. At Croydon in March the militants failed by 771,000 votes to have Congress "instruct" unions not to register under the Industrial Relations Act. At Blackpool yesterday they won by a majority of 1,125,000—so that unions must now consider themselves to be instructed. The militants' victory is unlikely to make much difference to what will happen when individual unions eventually come to terms with the Act. The unions will do what they would have done anyway because they will have no choice. But the increase in the militant vote is—or ought to be—a sharp warning to the Government. Six months of rising unemployment, rising prices, and continuing stagnation have provided Mr Scanlon and Mr Jones with nearly two million recruits.

In practice, as Mr Feather pointed out, there is no more reason now than there was in March for the TUC to "instruct" unions to deregister instead of strongly advising them to do so. Nor has there been any real change either way in the circumstances of those unions which may feel compelled to cooperate to the extent of staying on the register. The Bank Employees, for example,

are still in competition against Home Associations. They cannot afford to leave people they regard as employers' men to dominate the bargaining process. No amount of TUC instruction can alter the fact that in the end individual unions will have to come to terms with the Act until, as they hope, a Labour Government repeals it. Yesterday's vote cannot change the realities of industrial bargaining. Nor can the Act.

Unions will have to do their best for their members Act or no Act, instruction or no instruction. This is the real situation which will face the unions as long as the Act stays in force. They will no doubt spend much energy on finding ways round the Act and many wise employers will probably cooperate. Industrial relations cannot be ordered by judges. The unions know this and so do sensible employers. The practical outcome of their joint experience will be something much less dramatic than Mr Scanlon's vision of the trade union movement as "a sub-department of State." The Act is irrelevant to the real problems of industry. It cannot solve them. Yesterday's shout of protest was justified, if only because the Government is wasting industry's time. And while the time is being wasted the unemployment figures rise.

Sealed lips for scientists

Dr Kenneth Mellanby has been the director of the Nature Conservancy's Monks Wood Experimental Station for the past ten years, and head of the Department of Entomology at the Agricultural Research Council's experimental station at Rothamsted for six years before that. When a man of that experience chooses to complain of censorship of scientific information by government departments, as he did at yesterday's meeting of the British Association, he must be taken seriously. If research workers in government employment are being prevented from publishing their findings, and if the research councils themselves are sometimes being pressed by government departments to hold back inconvenient information, then Parliament, whose job includes bringing debate out into the open, should be asking some deliberately awkward questions.

It is not altogether surprising to find the confidential tabs on the scientist's files. Secrecy is deeply in the Civil Service tradition and tends to be taken very much for granted. Indeed, nobody can be remembered complaining that the Alkali Inspectorate, which monitors industrial pollution of the atmosphere, treats its information

as private and confidential. Likewise the river authorities do not publish the data they have on industrial effluents. Such habits prevail throughout the public service, and are backed up by the Official Secrets Act, which makes the unauthorised disclosure of any information an offence, whether or not it is a genuine matter of security.

It is most disconcerting to hear from Dr Mellanby that in his opinion the censorship of scientific information is on the increase. This runs flatly contrary to the recommendations of the Fulton report on the Civil Service that there should be less secrecy. Everyone recognises that some things should properly be kept secret, but a great mass of official information ought to be treated as public, and made public; and, not least, the debate about it now confined behind closed doors in government departments should be opened up. Especially, one would have thought, this applies to scientific information where no security considerations apply. It may be embarrassing for Ministers to let the public know the full facts of pollution of the air and of our rivers, or the true estimates of the noise that supersonic and VTOL aircraft will cause, but that is the worst possible reason for hushing it up.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: The lesser whitethroat appears to be one of the least well known of our summer visiting warblers, and I feel sure that, at least in the South-eastern half of England, it is far commoner than is usually supposed. One of the main reasons for this, apart from this bird's preference for tall overgrown hedges with dense basal entanglements of briar or bramble, is that it is far less prone than most of its relatives to advertise its presence by song. In some years I have seen the newly arrived birds, listened for days for the staccato song (somewhat reminiscent of that of the yellow hammer, but stopping before the "no-cheese" crescendo) and finally found the nest with eggs before having heard a single rattling phrase. But during the past few weeks of its stay here, roughly from mid-August to mid-September, I have found that this bird is a regular, and at times plentiful, visitor to gardens—particularly when ripe plums are available. At this season, in newly acquired plumage, it is much more colourful and elegant a bird than the plates in most bird books suggest—and in this respect it must surely be unique. The outstanding feature now is the silvery white underside, contrasting quietly with the greyish upper parts, the dove grey cap, and the black ear patches. As this bird is a special favourite of mine, I must emphasise that I have proved to my satisfaction that it will not attack whole plums—but it is very ready to feast on specimens whose skins have been punctured by tits or wasps.

W. D. CAMPBELL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liberal hopes and dilemmas

Sir,—I read Jo Grimond's article on the rôle of the Liberal Party with much interest, but mixed feelings. I must say I can't imagine that much good would have resulted for the party if it had, in effect, joined the Scottish Nationalists before the last election! And as for the Young Liberals, well, all that need be said about some of their leaders, with whom the party found it quite impossible to cooperate, is that they were in no conceivable respect Liberals.

I don't really know enough about participation, or industrial relations, and so on to say whether I agree altogether with Jo or not. Probably he is right in a general way. Anyway I feel on his side here. He does not mention the possibility of a drastic reform of Parliament so as to vest more power both in the House of Commons and in the regions. If he is in favour of this, so much the better. I myself feel that this is a direction in which even a small Liberal Party might make considerable progress.

But there is one point on which I do agree with Grimond one hundred per cent. If it stands for anything, the Liberal Party should stand for the creation of a new kind of democracy in Western Europe. It is quite true that we can do nothing about this until we join the European Economic Community. It is also true that, in order to get what we have had more or less, to accept a formula (namely the individual national veto) on the basis of which no genuine or democratic economic union can possibly function. But, once in, it will be essential for all those who believe in "Europe" to urge that there should (a) be some kind of authority which, on the advice of a powerful, independent, and preferably Left of Centre commission should take certain

basic decisions (i.e. monetary decisions) in the interest of the group as a whole, if necessary by a form of majority vote; (b) that the whole tendency should also be to encourage political devolution in the various regions; and (c) that there should be some kind of parliamentary control over the activities of the Ministers, though whether members of the European parliament could be directly elected in the reasonably near future is much more doubtful.

Nor should the Liberal Party avoid the whole question of defence of Western Europe or just leave it until the Americans suddenly present us with some earth-shaking decision. Apart from anything else, a streamlining of European "conventional" defences would save us all hundreds of millions of pounds and, incidentally, be very useful as a basis for any future limitation of armaments. All this could very profitably be discussed in a European parliament, and it is here that popular emotions might find an outlet and thus influence the actions of the Governments.

The Liberal Party ought to make some such objective one of the main features in its platform and, if possible, arrange for the younger members of the party to get together with their opposite numbers on the Left across the Channel so as to bring international pressure on all the Governments concerned.

What is wanted is a plan for working the European communities on new and democratic lines which could fire the imagination of the country and of all forward-looking people (and there are many) on the Continent of Europe. I do earnestly trust that Jo Grimond will in any case come and develop his views on Europe at Scarborough. They

would, I have every reason to suppose, be enormously appreciated by his leader.—Yours faithfully, Gladwyn.

London SW1.

Sir,—I read with considerable interest Mr Jo Grimond's criticism of my recent book. However, I most certainly never suggested that "Britain alone of European nations could have dispensed with a Social Democratic Party." What I do claim, however, is that the Social Democrats could have been kept (as they have been kept in Canada) to the position of very much a third party—and that they would have been so kept if Liberal officials had not made unnecessary accommodations in their favour.

The conversation with Sir Archibald Sinclair which Mr Grimond mentions admits of more than one interpretation. The incident plainly occurred about 1930, when Lloyd George was endeavouring to achieve a Government with the Labour support. I am not surprised at the distaste of the then Chief Whip, Sir Robert Hutchison, for many Liberals were in violent disagreement, not over the appropriate Liberal remedies for current problems, but over the morality and tactical wisdom of sustaining the Labour Government in office.

In other words, the Liberals were impaled on the unnecessary dilemma of choosing between one of their opponents and the other—a situation which, as I repeatedly suggested, does more harm to them than any other. Indeed, it was essentially the same dilemma in a slightly different form which caused Mr Grimond's own difficulties in 1950.—Yours faithfully, Roy Douglas.

Coulsdon, Surrey.

English novelists in Russia

Sir,—To draw such broad conclusions about a country by the speed of a writer's efficiency of a tourist guide ("Thank you for having us, but... August 31) would seem to be foolish enough, but writing to the Prime Minister about it—even if only for cheap publicity—is pretentious to say the least.

As a novelist Penelope Mortimer appears to be unable to see the wood for the trees. Leaving aside all her misconceptions and trivialities there is one subject about which she could have been expected to know something. Yet she implies that the average English teacher in Soviet schools "sincerely believes that Western literature died with Gorky and Hemingway." Who then reads nearly 179 million copies of more than 3,750 different titles of over 320 English writers published in 54 languages of the Soviet peoples, available in libraries and bookshops?

Some Soviet contemporary translations I personally have read recently include books by John Braine, Graham Greene, C. P. Snow, Pamela Hansford Johnson, Basil Davidson, Jack London, Harold Pinter, C. S. Lewis, Osberton, Donald Bisset, Doris Lessing, Richard Aldington, Kingsley Amis, Alan Sillitoe, Iris Murdoch—and there are many more. And editions are published in up to 150,000 copies.

Many of these books are musts in the school curricula, so I don't think one would have had to look very hard to find teachers who had read them.

I wouldn't presume to guess why Penelope Mortimer is so intent on insulting her Russian hosts, but one thing is sure: a people who rebuilt a devastated country after losing 20 million



dead, who continue to advance their economy at a rate of 10 per cent per year, who have conquered outer space, and who are helping other less-developed countries to stand on their own feet, can hardly be called "apathetic" or "ignorant." Disappointing though it may be to Penelope Mortimer, the Soviet Union provides more than blue jeans and Paul McCartney records for its young people.—Sincerely, George Kuznetsov.

Soviet Weekly, London SW 7.

Sir,—I would like to comment on Miss Mortimer's article about Russia against the background of an encounter I have had this week with private

enterprise in regard to a vacuum cleaner. It is of well-known make and purchased from a world-famous store. I realise that in Russia I probably would not possess such a luxury. Neither would I have the freedom to write as I am doing now. A fortnight ago, I decided to move to the country and I needed the cleaner servicing. I have an up-to-date telephone directory but it took two long-distance calls, two central London calls and two suburban calls to track down the service centre for this area—also half an hour of time.

The engineer arrived and for the privilege of waiting in all day and having him service a vacuum cleaner and polisher I paid £3.15. Five days later the vacuum cleaner did not work. It took another half an hour on the telephone to establish that there was absolutely no system which would enable me to have the machine repaired before moving house, unless I was prepared to wait in all day in the hope that the engineer could fit me in. This I was unable to do. My predicament was received by absolute indifference and in one case, at a higher level, with blatant discourtesy.

I suggest to Miss Mortimer that "faceless" people in large industries and State bureaucracies have very little to do with political systems. They are a special kind of people who exist everywhere in the world and their natural employment is in an establishment where the administrators have come to believe that the enterprise which employs them is more important than the public whom they are supposed to serve.

Richmond, Surrey.

Britishers at rest

Sir,—How much I enjoyed your Saturday leader concerning my alleged remarks about women DJs. At the risk of spoiling a good joke, I think I should point out that I did not say a female voice after midnight would cause disruption in British homes, but that the experience had been tried in America and had failed for that reason.

Sexy sirens broadcasting after midnight have not been tried by the BBC. No doubt if they were, the reaction would be the same as that of the man who was seen to lean out of a window and shout some Continental jargon and shout into the dark: "Please be quiet. British people are trying to sleep!"—Yours faithfully, Douglas Mageridge.

Controller, Radio 1 and 2 BBC, London W1.

Tea tasting

Sir,—This morning at 7.30 am I had my first experience of the catering facilities at the new terminal at Heathrow Airport. Only extreme fatigue and hunger allowed me to tolerate the long wait, ridiculous prices for unidentifiable sandwiches, dirty tables etc. However, my thirst was definitely quenched by the traces of lipstick on the cup and results of someone else's cigarette being stubbed out on the saucer.

I managed to keep a philosophical attitude bearing in mind that the profits of this obvious gold mine might well be keeping my rate of tax down. This attitude turned to fury on seeing that a private firm were allowed the use of unopposed facilities. Why? and why even more are they allowed to make such charges for such poor standards? Yours faithfully, (Mrs) Joan Salter.

27 Elgin Road, London, N 22.

Adult comprehensive

Sir,—It is encouraging to see the Guardian giving prominence to Christopher Price's questioning of the principle of compulsory schooling.

The case for a voluntary system is very strong, but can only be safely argued when we have a comprehensive system of adult education with the variety and flexibility to offer genuine opportunities for lifelong learning. Without such a system of provision voluntary schooling is a dangerous battle cry.

Sir,—As members of the near 100-strong studio audience for a recent Late Night Line Up programme transmitted from Glasgow, we wrote to register our dissatisfaction with the way in which the programme was handled.

When we were invited to participate we were led to understand that what was planned was a well-ordered discussion in depth on the state of broadcasting in Scotland. What we found ourselves thrown into was a seemingly totally haphazard free-for-all without any

apparent direction or aim. As a result, though a lot of dissatisfaction manifested itself, the true causes of concern were not discovered, still less were remedies found.—Yours etc, George Byatt, Tom Buchan, James Cox, Kay Carmichael, Janey Buchan (Glasgow Council), Norman Buchan, MP, Edward Boyd, Michael Rudman (Artistic director, Traverse theatre), Malcolm Riskind (Edinburgh Councillor), Bill Williams, Ronald Mavor (Director Scottish Arts Council), Sam Gilpin (UCS Shop steward).

... the chicken or the egg

Sir,—Jimmy Rice (September 2), seems to have forgotten one important factor in her outright condemnation of the male sex. This, simply, is that most males have female mothers. Are these women not responsible, at least to a degree, for the mental development of their sons?

I think most people would accept that the home environment is at least as strong an influence on the individual's attitudes as outside religious and political indoctrination. While we are on the subject, I think it is women, not men, who generally are responsible for

the religious indoctrination of their children.

Does she not also realise that by adopting her present attitude she is playing right into the hands of the establishment. The sooner men/women/black/white, Christian/Muslim (Protestant/Catholic), realise that it is not sex, colour, or religion, that is responsible for their plight, but the present system, and the sooner they unite to change the system by either peaceful or revolutionary means, the better. I say, don't fight us, join us.

H. McWilliams, 3 Colchester Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

The East German makes his spare time work. Even the dacha boom has not yet much affected the rigours of the Trade Union Holiday

JONATHAN STEELE reports from East Berlin, Tuesday

Comrades in swarms

THE cover of the latest issue of "Eulenspiegel," East Germany's equivalent to "Punch," shows a drawing of the Neptune Fountain in front of the Berlin Town Hall. One detail, though, is different.

The fountain is fenced off by little wooden gates with a padlock as a notice saying "Private." To an East German the message is obvious. In the past few years so many private weekend houses have sprung up round the lakes of Berlin that several local authorities have made a tidy pack out of re-zoning agricultural land and buildings.

Officially the prices for a piece of ground are low. A 99-year lease could be had for a plot suitable for a farm cottage at between 50 and 100 marks (five to ten pounds at the official exchange rate). But in order to come the problem of getting materials for building, and here a little bit of market has developed. The practice workers pilfering from public enterprises and selling stuff privately is becoming a standing joke here (and touched on in another cartoon in the same issue of "Eulenspiegel").

Growing privacy

At least 100,000 dachas are estimated to exist in the GDR. The growth of these private holiday homes has done nothing as yet to dent the popularity of the Trade Union Holiday. More than 1,100,000 people a year take subsidised holidays organised by the trade unions. A man who earns the average monthly wage of 740 marks can have 10 to some 62 marks for a 13-day holiday. If his wife is working she will pay similar amount. Children pay 30 marks each.

These holidays are still far cheaper than the 300 marks they would probably have to pay if they tried to find a room in a boarding house on Baltic Coast. In addition rail fares are reduced by a third for Trade Union Holidays. Even if the family with the State travel agency to hotel on the Baltic the cost would be between 300 and 400 marks all in.

Not everyone, of course, likes atmosphere of a collective holiday, a combination of centralised social and the German character produce heady brew. East Germans relax as they work. The party people "Dachas" and "has been" a discussion over several weeks on the formidable subject: "Y holiday—switching off or switched over? Should you use your precious time to get away from it all or devote to wholesome pursuits of improvement?"

There is little doubt that when the unions get their way the choice will be the second. After a lengthy discussion on the price, availability, and number of different kinds of Union Holiday was sternly reminded at Union Headquarters that I had not asked any about the "content" of these days. "In our holiday homes we not just a question of eating and drinking. We aim to provide a model home. A family can run its own little home." There are, it transpired, in how to cook a good dinner, do-it-yourself carpentry, and physical exercises and gymnastics galore. Holiday must be "gesund, klug und aktiv."

Or, as one reader put it in a letter to Saturday's "Neues Deutschland": "Many Trade Union Holidays have found reliable ways of combining a 'take-it-easy' attitude to holiday."

Holiday Polish

Three quarters of a million East Germans would rather go abroad, say so every year. A foreign holiday cost all-in between 500 and 800 marks (depending on whether you go to nearby Poland or to Bulgaria or Rumania).

There is, talk too, that fewer Germans are going to Rumania because the Rumanian authorities said to be turning a blind eye to the fact that East Germans trying to slip over into Rumania: this is hard to substantiate. The reason why less than half as many East Germans went to Rumania in 1969 was equally that the Rumanians prefer to let their holiday vacancies to West German visitors with hard currency.

Travel to Western countries for Germans is completely forbidden whether singly or in groups. Travel in limited numbers to Hungarians go to Spain, but East Germans cannot go west. Will the signing of the Berlin Agreement and the eventual recognition of the GDR by the Western countries—which come in the next few years—sooner make any difference to travel position? It is asked—people this but very few thought East Germany's psychological situation will remain for some time yet.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

BELL'S
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Pergamon loss £1M more than forecast

By CHARLES RAW

Pergamon Press lost £2,384,000 in the year ended last September 30, according to the accounts published today. The loss is just £1,010,000 more than was forecasted by the board in a letter sent to shareholders just under a year ago.

The loss was due to a change to a more conservative system of valuing stocks. Only those books which the Pergamon board expected to be sold after the end of the financial year are included in stocks and they are valued at cost.

Under the previous method of valuing stocks, the net realisable value of the books was determined by taking a sample from the total stocks, and estimating the number of each title that would be sold. These sales estimates were then multiplied by the amount the company expected to receive for each book sold. This was the realisable value for that title.

The results of the sample were applied to the whole stock. The effect of the change of basis was a charge of £688,000 for the group and £287,000 for Pergamon Press Inc., the 70 per cent owned US company.

Of considerable more significance, however, is that the loss for the year has been drawn up after taking credit for payments from two companies controlled by Mr Robert Maxwell's family interests. The total credit taken is £384,000, and yet only £208,000 has actually been paid.

This money comes from an agreement between Pergamon Press and two American companies, Maxwell Scientific (MSI) controlled by Maxwell family interests, and a New York corporation called Maxwell International Microforms (MIMC). MIMC is buying, for a total price of \$1,500,000 or £625,000, all the existing back stock of Pergamon journals and the excess printing of journals published in the 1970 calendar year. The first £208,000 of this was received on August 6.

A second £208,000 is payable before the end of this year and the final £208,000 is to be paid by instalments starting on September 30, 1972, with the last instalment being paid on April 30, 1973.

Nevertheless, £688,000 has been brought into the profit and loss account for the year to September 30 and the remaining £41,000 is to be taken into the current year's trading.

The deal with MIMC on August 6 is part of a new agreement between Mr Maxwell's American companies and Pergamon and supersedes the agreement announced on April 27 this year. (Not incidentally, April 29 as it says in the chairman's statement.)

In terms of immediate cash injection into Pergamon, the new deal is considerably less favourable. The April 27 statement by Sir David Goldsmid said Pergamon will receive £1 million immediately and a further £500,000 over the next seven years in settlement of its existing back number stock. Simultaneously with this statement it was announced that Mr Maxwell

WHY THE MONEY CAME IN

TRADE	1970 £M	1971 (i) £M	1971 (ii) £M
Visible trade surplus	+3	-73	+78
Invisible surplus (private)	+1322	+337	+351
Net trade credit to overseas	-211	-38	-138
Seasonal adjustment	-	-45	-83
FLOW DUE TO TRADE	+1114	+181	+384
PRIVATE CAPITAL			
Foreign investment in UK	+727	+328	+236
UK investment overseas	-714	-232	-239
Borrowing abroad to finance above	+184	+40	+70
Other bank borrowing in foreign currency (net)	+295	+30	+55
Foreign private holdings of sterling	+250	+69	-13
Short term and unidentified	+207	+425	+27
FLOW DUE TO PRIVATE CAPITAL	+949	+680	+193
OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS			
Government services and transfers	-486	-121	-125
Interest payments	-260	-84	-67
Long term capital	-204	-45	-42
Foreign investment in public sector	-10	+130	+26
Changes in foreign official reserves in sterling	+184	+213	+265
FLOW DUE TO OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS	-776	+112	+37
TOTAL CURRENCY FLOW	+1287	+973	+634

* Excluding Government securities

THE JUNE quarter produced what is many ways a soundest balance of payments surplus yet recorded. The currency inflow of £634 millions, is not a record, but it owes less than any previous inflow to what may be broadly defined as "hot money".

Foreign private holdings of sterling balances and bank borrowing of foreign currencies, all of which are quickly reversible.

The swing in visible trade, the June quarter, and a record quarterly £111 million official foreign sterling balance—

already noted in the monthly trade figures, produced an improvement of £151 millions over the first quarter—£31 millions even after allowing for the big rise in net trade credit (which reflects exports which are not immediately paid for, and this time some net reduction of import credit). There was in fact a general tendency to borrow more in London and less overseas on the internal accounts of multi-national companies as well, as credit conditions in Britain became easier; and the private investment account reflects this fact.

The figures are dominated, unusually by portfolio investment—there was much foreign buying of British shares, and

also an increase in British buying of foreign shares. This was generally financed by Eurodollar borrowing (the third row in private capital), and the swing was higher than is shown in the table: there was an offsetting fall in borrowing overseas to finance domestic investment by British companies—which became financially less attractive and partly illegal.

On top of these facts, there was a seasonal factor helping the inflow from trade. The spring quarter is usually a good one, and the actual increase in money inflow was £138 millions more than is shown in the trade figures, which are seasonally adjusted.

So the actual running surplus on trade—visible and invisible—improved by £289 millions between the two quarters.

July figures show boom in durable goods

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Further evidence of a mini-boom in sales of consumer durables after the Chancellor's reflationary measures is contained in the official July figures for retail sales published yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The official index measuring the volume of retail sales rose 1.6 points to 150 largely because of a spurt in the sales of durable goods shops. The index for sales of durable goods like cookers and television sets rose six points to 118.

Most of the buying appears to have taken place in the two weeks after the Chancellor's July 19 package, which included tax cuts and abolition of HP terms control.

Spending in clothing and footwear shops recovered in July from the setback in the previous month, but otherwise there was little sign of increased activity. Spending on food continued to drop, no doubt influenced by price increases, and sales in other non-food shops was static.

The effect of the Chancellor's measures is also reflected in the figures for HP business in July. New credit extended by retailers jumped from £75 millions to £84 millions, but new credit extended by finance houses rose by only £6 millions to £78 millions.

This may seem surprising in view of the upsurge in car buying which is known to have started in July as personal loans became increasingly available in advance of the Chancellor's announcement.

There are two explanations. One is that some people were holding off their purchase of a new car to get a "K" registration in August.

Secondly there may be some under-recording of credit by finance houses, due to the massive switch from the traditional HP form of credit business (which is tied to the purchase of a particular item) and personal loans where the finance house has less control over what the loan is spent on.

In the three months ended July retail sales were 1.9 per cent above the previous three months, according to yesterday's figures. This exaggerates the true trend since the previous three months contained an artificially low figure for February when sales were distorted by the effects of strikes.

New credit extended by retailers increased 13 per cent in the past three months compared with the previous period, but finance house credit was virtually unchanged. The total amount outstanding to finance houses and retailers rose by £1 million in July to a new record of £1,407 millions.

Shareholders refuse to put Lines into liquidation

By our Financial Staff

Shareholders in Lines Bros, the Triang and Meccano toy group, yesterday threw out a proposal of their board to put the company into voluntary liquidation. At a hectic extraordinary meeting they decided to adjourn until September 28 to give possible bidders a chance to submit alternative proposals.

Mr John Darby, the Lines chairman, told the meeting that liabilities to outside creditors exceeded assets by £2.7 millions. He said assets could be sold for only £7.8 millions while total debts amounted to £10.5 millions.

Banks are the main creditors. Lloyds Bank is owed £53 millions and its associate Lloyds Bank Europe another £2 millions. The debt to Midland Bank is £1.4 million.

The decision to call for liquidation was taken last month after Gallaher, the cigarette group, withdrew an offer of £5 millions cash for an eventual controlling interest in Lines. After this the banks decided to call in their loans.

A creditors meeting that was supposed to take place yesterday was also postponed for two weeks. But creditors formed a committee to protect their interests. They agreed not to press their claims and force Lines into compulsory liquidation and arrangements have been made with the banks

Aerialite

Preliminary Announcement

Audited Results for the Year Ended 30th May 1971

	Year Ended 30th May 1971 £	Year Ended 31st May 1970 £
Turnover	10,268,516	8,151,351
Operating Profit	808,386	292,508
Taxation including deferred tax	326,500	141,750
Profit after Tax	481,886	150,758
Exceptional Items	81,922	(42,771)
Net Profit after Taxation & Exceptional Items	399,964	193,529
Preference Shares Redeemed	4,730	4,573
Dividends Gross:		
6% Preference Shares	1,969	2,272
25p Ordinary Stock Units		
Interim 3 1/4% Paid	52,500	52,500
Final 7 1/4% Proposed	112,500	90,000
Retained profit for the Year	228,265	44,184
Balance Brought Forward	723,603	679,419

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 7 1/4% on the Ordinary 25p Stock Units which together with the Interim Dividend of 3 1/4% already paid, brings the total for the year to 11% (Total for 1970 9 1/4%).

The recommended increase in the dividend reflects not only the record profits and the Directors' confidence in the future, but also their recognition of the increase in capital employed over the last three years, a large percentage of which was derived from the reinvestment of undistributed profits in past years.

The year was a record one for the Group in both turnover and profits. They reflect the recent reorganisation of the Group's production facilities and were made against an industrial and economic background that was not a favourable one for recovery.

Aerialite Ltd., Castle Works, Stalybridge, Cheshire SK15 2BS.

CITY COMMENT

INDEX HITS RECORD IN PROGRESS

THE DECISION by Lines Bros' shareholders was quite logical. Since they were so clumsily informed that they stood to get nothing from a liquidation there was nothing to lose by voting against the proposal. As matters stand now they will probably receive nothing, but creditors may make more if a bidder is found for the whole group as a going concern.

More important from a social angle is that jobs may be saved if plants are kept going. In any case, little can be lost while Lines trades in the usually profitable Christmas season.

The reasons for the collapse have now been spelled out. They are a familiar story and amount to bad management, failure to move with the times, and missed opportunities.

One of the problems was that Lines was still a family run business, although the Lines family is thought to hold no more than 5 per cent of the equity. Second and third generation family managements are not usually the best.

The full extent of the debts may not have been revealed. It was suggested by some that in addition to the £9.7 millions deficiency there were secondary loans to some subsidiary companies standing at around £61 millions. If this is so then even the trading value of Lines is about £16 millions, as implied by the board, little will be left for shareholders. But creditors might get more.

It was this hope that kept a brisk trade in the loan stock

at around 45. At that level it is an outright gamble but one which may pay off handsomely.

PROVIDENT CLOTHING Running on its record

PROVIDENT CLOTHING and Supply, the check trading company, has managed to increase profit every year since the group went public in 1961.

And 1971 looks like no exception. Interim profit, reported yesterday, shows a 14.4 per cent increase to £1.5 millions pre-tax while the directors forecast that once again earnings will be up for the full year.

The interim dividend goes up from 8 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent although the board cautions that the increase partly reflects a move to reduce the disparity between the interim and final payments.

Such is the stock market's high opinion of Provident that the shares were marked up a further 16p yesterday to an all-time high of 273p ahead of the results which were announced after-hours.

This is almost exactly in line with the general rerating of the hire purchase sector, but ironically the Bank of England's proposals on consumer credit which have sent HP shares rocketing have had no effect on Provident.

The reason is because for the past six years check traders have been in a unique position. While the HP companies and the banks have had their lending restricted, the check traders have been free to lend what

they want without any deposits needed.

Now Provident will have to face direct competition from the banks and HP companies on even terms and will also come under any future legislation which results from the Crowther report.

It is unlikely that any of the major finance houses would choose to challenge Provident as its traditional business as check-traders. Here Provident issues "checks" which can be cashed at a number of clothes and shoe shops and which have to be repaid within 20 weeks. The interest rate is a flat 5 per cent.

However, Provident makes most of its money from its vouchers. The medium-term voucher carries interest at a flat rate of 12 1/2 per cent for 50 weeks while the longer-term 100-week voucher charges interest at a flat 22 1/2 per cent.

These vouchers can be used to buy washing machines, television sets, refrigerators, stoves, and so on, and it is here Provident will feel the competition from rival HP companies.

However, not only are Provident's interest rates very competitive, but the company over the past 10 years has built up a unique relationship with its customers through its traditional clothing checks and its weekly door-to-door collection service.

Assuming that Provident's profit increases at the same rate in the second six months of the current year as in 1970, profit should work out at around £4.5 millions pre-tax for the full year.

This leaves the shares on a prospective price-earnings ratio of around 20 which looks just about right.

RALLI Firing on all cylinders

RALLI International now looks to be re-establishing itself as a growth stock following a long period of unpopularity stemming in part from its involvement with the Fordham investment group.

The interim figures (pre-tax profit of £2.2 millions compared with £1.2 millions for the first half to June of 1970) are substantially better than the market was anticipating and the share price rose 4p to 139p yesterday.

About half the increase in profits can be attributed to the Fordham acquisition, but "organic growth" is responsible for the rest. Even on Ralli's fairly broad, but none the less justifiable definition of organic growth, this is an impressive performance, and it is reflected in the increasing earnings per share, up from 3.2p to 4.6p.

Shareholders, however, might wonder why, with the business firing on all cylinders, the board has not increased the interim dividend from last year's 25 per cent. The reason, simply, is that Ralli, following its oriental acquisitions, is short of UK earnings.

Rather than risk a negative cash flow position in the UK, the board is keeping a tight rein on dividends. Incidentally this gives a clue to the direction in which the company is looking for its next takeover victim.

Even without any growth in the second half, earnings per share will be 8.4p giving a modest enough prospective price earnings multiple of 16.5.

Fuller inquiry on V & G 'deferred'

A senior civil servant said yesterday that a full examination of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company's affairs might have been deferred in May, 1967 to await new legislation.

Mr Thomas Dawson, a principal in the insurance companies department at the Department of Trade and Industry, was being cross-examined on the 22nd day of the tribunal into the collapse of the company.

Mr John Davies, QC, for the tribunal, claimed the department had made only a cursory examination of the company's 1966 accounts because V and G had been "admitted into the fold" of the British Insurance Association and because new regulations covering insurance companies were due in 1967.

Mr Dawson said that membership of the BIA would have made no difference. But on the suggestion that a fuller investigation was deferred, he said: "There may be some validity in this. It would be very much in my mind at the time that what had been sought without success from the company would in what I thought then was the very near future, be required by statute."

Mr Dawson said there was a "tremendous contrast between the resources available to the tribunal in assessing what is now an historic situation, with the resources available to us in reaching a contemporary decision."

It had been suggested that he had dealt in a cursory way in examining V and G's accounts. But he dealt with them as fully as the knowledge and resources available at the time had made possible.

The tribunal will continue today.

VW sales up

Volkswagen sold 7,738 vehicles in the UK in August—78 per cent up on August last year and its highest ever monthly sales total, the firm said yesterday.

Half year profit leap for Combined English

A 66 per cent increase in the pre-tax profit for the six months to July 31 together with a two points increase to 7 per cent in the interim dividend are reported by Combined English Stores, the 254 store multiple specialist group.

Pre-tax profit leaped from £153,100 to £255,300 in the six months to July 31, but it is estimated that the latest result includes £60,000 from acquisitions. Moreover, net terminal losses of £60,000 on closing further stores have been written off reserves.

The efforts to re-shape the group with planned expansion into multiple specialist retailing, is clearly yielding results and the directors are confident that the profits for the whole of the current year will be a record.

Halwins pays 30pc final

Halwins, the mail order group, prospered in the 16 months to June 30 and with a final of 30 per cent the total dividend for the period is brought up to 80 per cent, which is equivalent to 60 per cent on an annual basis, against 55 per cent.

Shareholders will also get a one-for-one scrip issue. The new dividend rate is soundly based. Sales of £3,194,000 in the six months, against £1,500,000 for 12 months, brought a jump to £343,193 in the pre-tax profit, which is equal to about £260,000 for a year, against £226,000.

The group had to cope with the effects of the postal strike and but for this, the directors have no doubt that the profit for the final six months would have exceeded the previous six months. They are confident of the outlook for the current year.

3 pc interim by Thomas Hope

Thomas Hope and Sankey Hudson, the stationery manufacturers, publishers and suppliers of materials for schools, is paying a 3 per cent interim on account of the current 13 month

period, against 5 per cent for 1969-70.

The payment is due to a decision to alter the ratio of the interim and final dividends and to pay a lower rate for the interim than is anticipated for the final.

Commenting on trading, the directors report that the overall sales figure is higher than for the comparable period. They add that it is too early to predict that the increase will be maintained, but nevertheless they hope that the results for the 13 months will justify a final of 7 per cent making the same total as for the previous period.

Danish Bacon margins improve

The latest results from the Danish Bacon Company suggest that margins have improved. In spite of a slight fall from £69,941,000 to £68,046,000 in 14, the group trading profit increased from £582,000 to £766,000. After estimated depreciation and tax, the net profit increased from £236,000 to £344,000.

The interim dividend is being held at 4 per cent.

Advance Elect raises interim

The best thing about the first half results of Advance Electronics is the interim dividend which is being raised from 31 per cent to 4 per cent. Pre-tax profit tumbled from £231,000 to £180,000 in the 28 weeks to July 3.

In their report to shareholders, the directors reveal that while the overall demand for capital equipment has increased, the emphasis has altered towards the lower margin areas of export and contract business. They add that the Filmcap subsidiary has been hit by the fall in the demand for components following the recession in the US and Europe.

Not surprisingly, the directors warn that profits will be down this year, but they believe that the decision to accelerate

the company's engineering development and marketing programmes, and the new products due shortly for release, should generate a significant recovery in 1972.

The group has just picked up an initial order worth £1.7 million for desktop computer calculators and the increased interim dividend reflects the board's profit recovery hopes.

Pakistan troubles affect Longbourne

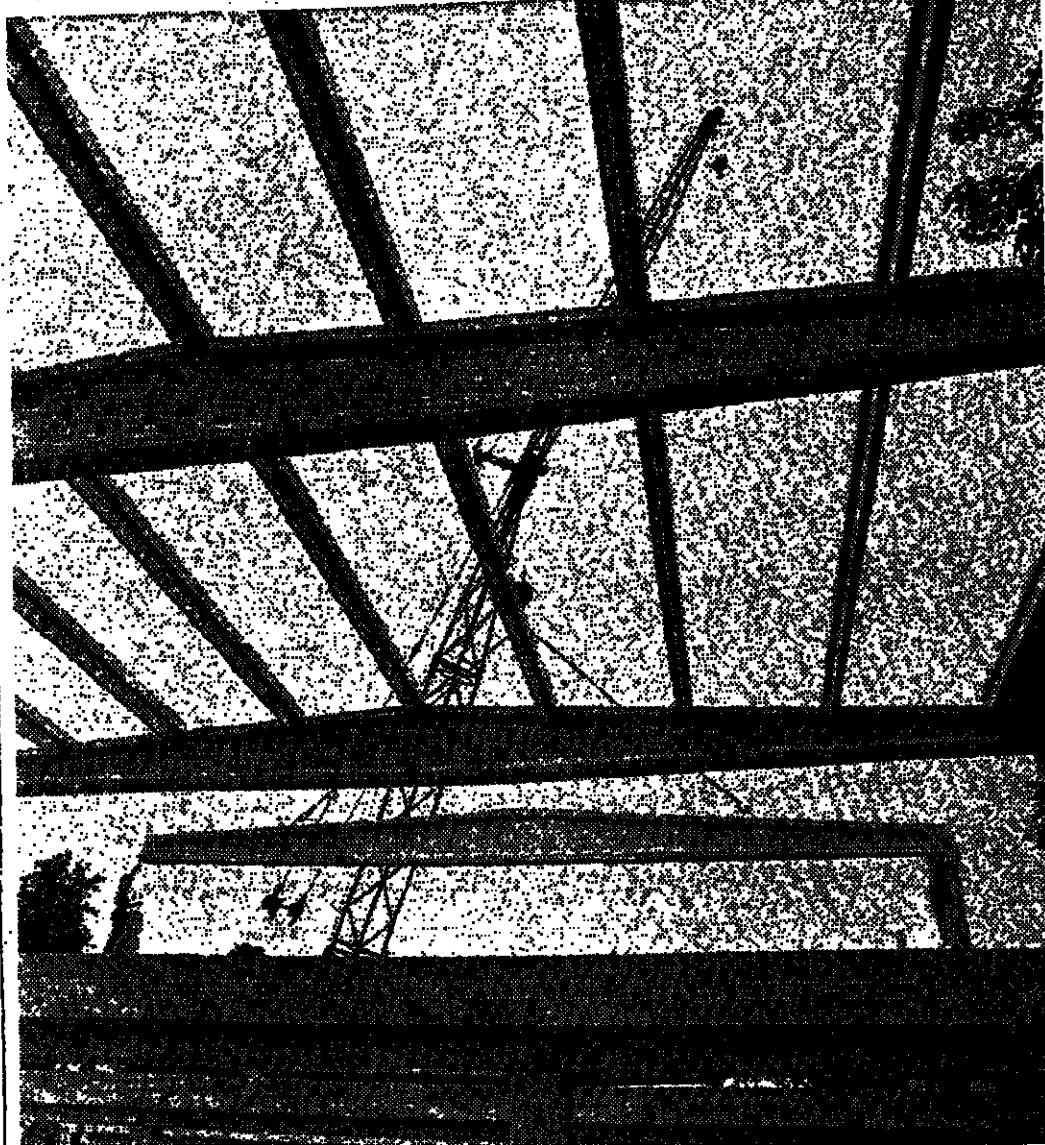
The troubles in Pakistan will adversely affect the results of Longbourne Holdings, the tea estates group, in 1971, but meantime, the group reports sharply higher profits for the past year.

Better tea prices were helpful in 1970. In fact the profit leaped from £1,116,764 to £1,795,446 and after tax of £982,255 (£546,322), the net profit moved up from £580,442 to £813,191. With a final of 25 per cent, the total dividend for 1970 is being maintained at 30 per cent as forecast.

TDG earnings growth ends

The profits growth of Transport Development Group came to a halt in the first half of 1970. The company announced yesterday pre-tax profits of £3.98 millions for the six months to June, 1971, compared with £4.90 millions in 1970.

The 1970 figures have been adjusted for acquisitions to facilitate comparison. Profit after tax is £2.39 millions compared with £2.5 millions last year. The board is paying an increased interim dividend of 4.25 per cent less tax, against 3.86 per cent. It cites the "deadening effect of an economy in recession and severely adverse trading conditions in central Scotland" as explanation of the set-back adding that in spite of the recent Government measures there is little evidence of an improvement in trading conditions as yet.



Work in progress on the

fram of a £750,000 factory and distribution centre near Heathrow Airport-London erected in 2½ weeks by a small, highly-skilled team—cutting erection time by almost two-thirds. E. W. Tyler & Co. Ltd., of Tonbridge and Newark, undertook to erect the building for Tomo Estates in seven weeks against a £400-a-week penalty clause. The factory covers a total area of 90,000 square feet

'Relax curbs on information'

Japan called yesterday for relaxation of political and military restraints that hamper international exchange of information in the field of nuclear technology.

Wataru Hirazumi, Minister of State and chairman of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission, told a United Nations conference in Geneva that the abolition of such restraints "would accelerate progress."

He said international cooperation should be strengthened, particularly in the field of joint research and development for fast breeder reactors.

"We have perhaps come to the stage where such huge scientific projects would require enormous financial and human resources, so that it would be increasingly difficult to develop them through efforts made by individual countries, even those of the super-powers."

Mr Hirazumi estimated that by 1985 Japan's nuclear power capacity will total 60,000 megawatts, equal to 26 per cent of the nation's total electric power supply.

He welcomed offers made by nuclear powers such as the United States and France to share the produce of their uranium enrichment technology, but stressed that it is "only right and proper" that those benefiting should make a fair contribution to the costs.

Alvin M. Weinberg, director of the United States Oak Ridge National Laboratory, predicted the establishment of offshore "energy parks" consisting of many nuclear reactors side by

Big rise in food prices due now

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

Rising prices, and in particular any increase in the cost of food, probably causes more moan and complaints than any other issue of our time.

But according to a report by Birds Eye, published yesterday, in many ways the British housewife has been comparatively lucky over the past few years. But now many kinds of food are due for a substantial rise in price.

On eggs, Birds Eye says it by the end of this year the price could be a shortage "and prices higher than ever for housewife."

On fish: "Prices are likely to fall for some time come, and, relative to other major proteins, meat and poultry, are likely to move forward."

"Cod could become a sea and high-priced luxury" being to meat. Birds Eye says "Prices have been below world market price levels because various Government policies but this is now coming to end."

Finally on bread the company estimates that entry into the Common Market will push the price of a loaf by "a half more than an extra 15 per cent."

The report goes on to say that in 1970 retail food prices increased by 7 per cent. But real terms, allowing for inflation, the rise was only 1 per cent. However, in the 12 months the market price of meat has increased by 17 per cent while fish prices have risen 36 per cent.

Between 1960 and 1965 prices rose by 15 per cent but between 1965 and 1970 the increase was nearer 26 per cent.

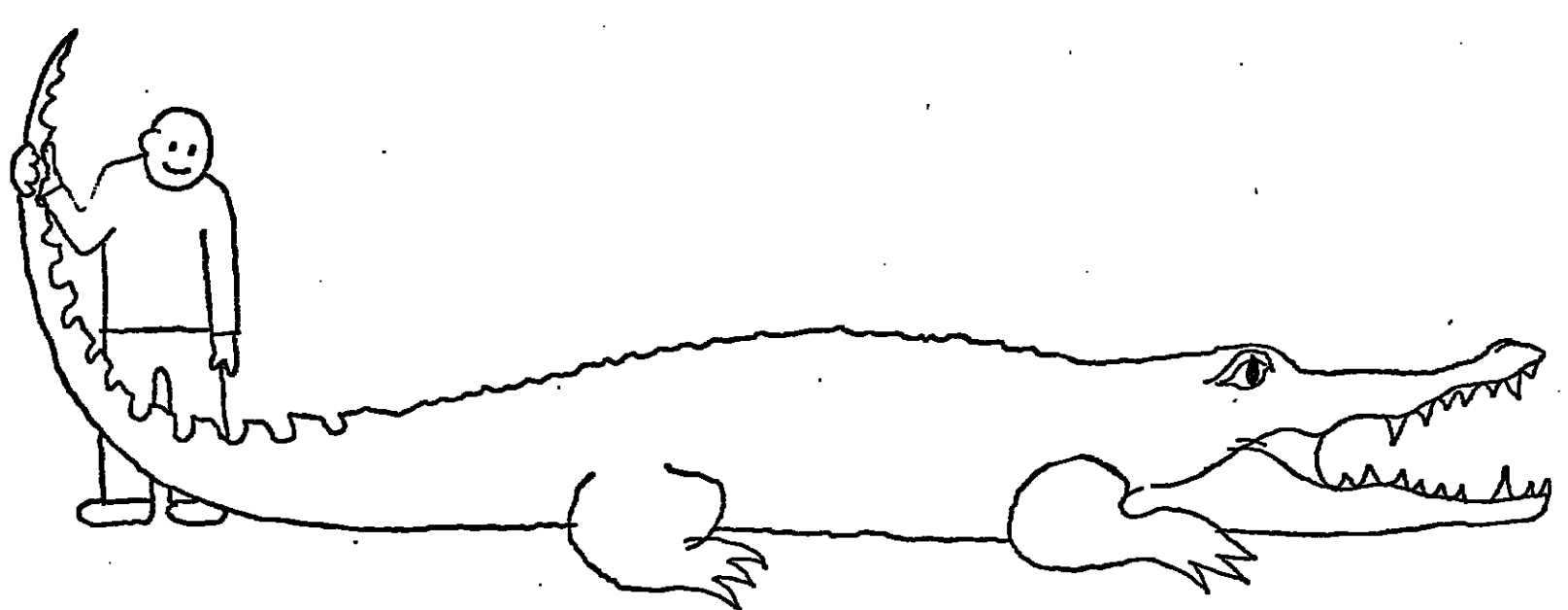
Perth SE suspends Vultan

The Perth Stock Exchange Committee has suspended quotation of shares of Vultan until further notice.

Shareholders the text of chairman's address delivered at the annual meeting on August 26. The address also contained explanation to be sent to holders of why a statement putting to be the chairman was sent out.

The exchange said a statement sent to Australian shareholders differed materially from the address actually delivered. The chairman, Mr D. Anderson, said a copy of address actually delivered, sent to the exchange unknown to him, omission interpolations were made in printing of his address: shareholders.

UK shareholders' reports sent out with the misfolded and corrected, but mail was posted before mistakes were found.



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The rise and rise of the Krupp empire

By RENE ELVIN

When, shortly before his death in July, 1967, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, last of the Krupp dynasty, called in Ginter Vogelsang as chief executive, on the advice of his company manager Berthold Beitz, his giant iron and steel empire seemed on the verge of collapse. The magnitude of the crisis could not be exactly assessed, as Krupp was until then a family concern and, as such, under German law, was not compelled to publish its accounts, but it was widely mooted among those in the know that, in the two years before the crisis, it had lost between 100 and 150 million marks.

The actual losses were compounded by an even more pressing liquid cash problem. Like almost all industrial companies at that time, Krupp was short of orders for some months and Berthold Beitz had to negotiate with the USSR and other nations of the Communist bloc for the construction of plants producing heavy machinery on long credits.

In order to obtain working capital, Krupp obtained a state and bank guarantee of more than 400 million marks, while the concern was made into a public company, Fried. Krupp GmbH, with a basic capital of 500 million marks. Ginter Vogelsang was again appointed managing director, with Berthold Beitz as chairman of the advisory board and administrator of the Krupp Sifting (Foundation), which nominally is sole owner of the company.

Vogelsang's reputation as a financial and administrative whiz-kid had grown steadily and steeply since his early days as manager of the Schalker wharves in Hamburg, then for a time at Krupp's main office in Essen, later as chief executive of Mannesmann in Düsseldorf. Nor did he fall when entrusted with the difficult task of rescuing the ailing giant.

In order to get Krupp on a firm financial basis again, he had to eliminate its loss-making ramifications. "First of all," he said, "I had to find out how many bodies there were in the cellar." There were quite a few. The heavy manufacturing section was only turning out

some 1,700 vehicles a year and was losing about 100 million marks in three years. It was disposed of, as well as Krupp's store in Essen and the Essener Hof Hotel. So were the Koppfuhl Graphite Works GmbH and two smaller companies in Bremerhaven. The Krupp coalmines were transferred into the newly formed Amalgamated Mining Group Ruhrkohle AG, which also took over the liability vested in the last scion of the Krupp dynasty, Arndt von Bohlen und Halbach, who, by renouncing his inheritance, had made possible the conversion of the concern in a public company.

That clearing-out period lasted throughout Vogelsang's first year of office: it did not go without difficulties nor without friction between him and Beitz.

At the end of it the company recorded losses of 24,100,000 marks, and dismal figures prophesied that it would not be paying taxes before 1972, if then.

Instead, as Vogelsang was able to announce at the company's recent general meeting, the profit for 1970 was 110,000,000 marks on a healthy turnover of 7,190 million marks, and taxes paid rose from 59,000,000 marks in 1968 to 131,000,000 in 1970. Five million marks were transferred to the foundation, whereas, in the two previous years, it had to be content with the statutory minimum of two million marks.

Liquid resources for reinvestment remain something of a problem: in 1970, the firm was only able to provide 732 million marks towards its investments—an unusually small percentage even in a branch of German industry which has not often a large surplus of capital for reinvestment.

Nevertheless, the upturn of the company's outlook under Vogelsang has been sufficiently spectacular to give rise to rumours that the crisis of 1966-67 was deliberately or dramatised in order to obtain State assistance at a time when unemployment was rising and when nobody wanted Krupp to

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Between 1960 and 1965 prices rose by 15 per cent but between 1965 and 1970 the increase was nearer 26 per cent.

Ford may choke US protests

An experimental car developed by Ford in the USA appears to be on the verge of proving that it can meet the extremely stringent car exhaust standards set by the US Government for 1976.

The standards were set amid protest from the motor industry, which said that they were impossible to meet. So the news of the car's success has been seized on by the US Environmental Protection Agency as evidence that manufacturers were crying foul.

It is in fact trying to play down the significance of the accomplishment, which is a great deal more than a protest against the industry.

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The 1975 hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide limits. EPA has set these at 0.41 grammes per mile and 3.4 grammes per mile, respectively.

Until a few weeks ago nitrogen oxide levels in the new engine's exhaust were about 25 per cent to 100 per cent above the established 1976 ceiling of 0.4 grammes per mile.

Then, following certain design changes that included improved fuel metering and exhaust gas recirculation emissions tests—conducted by Ford in accordance with US Government procedures—it was indicated that the revisions reduced the engine's nitrogen oxides levels to the ceiling figure.

Last week, the company turned one of its proco engines over to an EPA mobile source pollution laboratory for official confirmation of its findings. The agency will not release the results until the testing is completed, and the data fully evaluated, a spokesman said.

But one agency air pollution official disclosed that testing thus far had shown nitrogen oxides from the engine so slightly above the 1976 limit as to be statistically insignificant.

Car company executives have argued that Congress, by setting the deadlines, expected too much. As a concession to the industry, the 1970 law permits the EPA administrator to grant a one-year extension of both the 1975 and 1976 emission ceiling deadlines, if he determines that the prescribed limits are not technologically feasible.

The earliest that manufacturers can request an extension of the 1975 deadline for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide is January 1, 1972, and for the nitrogen oxides deadline January 1, 1973. Grant-

ing such a request probably would bring accusations from environmental groups that the EPA chief, Mr. Ruckelshaus, or any successor, was being soft on the car makers.

With Ford apparently on its way to solving the emissions problem, the issue of technological feasibility is ended, one aide of Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

Commercial production of a stratified charge engine probably could not be achieved in time for the 1976 models, but granting an extension with a clear solution in sight would present a far smaller problem, the aide added.

Earlier this year, EPA reported to Congress that it was "moderately optimistic" about the ability of auto makers to meet the US Government's vehicle emission standards for 1975.

Controlling nitrogen oxides would require a technological breakthrough, the same report said, but the agency said it was "hopeful" such a breakthrough could be accomplished.

To what extent Ford might profit from ultimate success with the proco engine appears difficult to determine. The engine is described in a patent that Ford obtained in 1960. But its basic features, direct fuel injection into the cylinders, eliminating the need for a carburettor, and extra-long spark plugs, have undergone general development over the past 50 years by a variety of researchers.

The US Army's interest in the stratified charge engine dates back about 10 years when the Tank Command initiated a programme to develop a deep engine capable of running on a variety of fuels, including kerosene and diesel oil, as well as one that would give better mileage than current engines. Ford, as one of several contractors, joined the programme in 1967

and modified four standard jeep engines to incorporate proco features.

Direct fuel injection into the cylinder promised fuel economies because it eliminates the imprecise blending of petrol vapour and air that occurs in the standard carburettor. This in turn contributes to an uneven distribution of fuel to the cylinders and imperfect combustion when the spark plugs fire.

Ford and Texaco, a second army contractor both achieved 33 per cent fuel savings with the engines they developed. When Congress recognised car emissions as a major cause of air pollution, the army directed Ford to determine if the proco jeep engines could be modified to reduce pollutants.

US Government scientists, familiar with Ford's work, say a major accomplishment of company engineers was the development of various metering devices to control the flow of air to the cylinders so that the air-fuel ratio remains constant.

One of the devices measures barometric pressure to increase and reduce the air flow as the pressure falls and rises. A second device keeps the air-fuel ratio even in spite of variations in the rate of engine revolutions per minute.

The proco engine's ability to keep air-fuel mixtures close to the ideal blend means it can increase combustion and reduce output of pollutants. For further reductions of exhaust emissions, the Ford engine also recirculates exhaust gases to the cylinders and employs a platinum catalyst also to remove hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Because of its low compression ratio, the proco jeep engine can run on unleaded, 81 octane

petrol. Leaded gasoline would destroy the platinum catalyst. Ernest N. Petrick, chief scientist of the US Army Tank Command laboratories, said that while all the proco's fuel economies had been traded off for low emissions, the jeep engines adapted by Ford get about the same mileage as ordinary jeep engines and perform about as well.

If these characteristics could be retained in a commercial proco engine, they would represent a considerable saving for US car owners, who now face higher outlays for fuel, on the basis of current expectations that low-emission internal combustion engines will be less efficient.

Mr. Petrick estimates that the stratified charge engine developed by Ford will cost about a third more than the approximately \$450 an engine that the army pays for regular jeep engines. This compares with the industry prediction that meeting the 1975 standards will add \$80 to \$600 to individual car costs.

One major uncertainty for Ford is whether proco concepts now incorporated in a four-cylinder, 72-horsepower jeep engine can work as well on larger engines more typical of commercial auto production.

Mr. Jensen, the Ford car emissions chief, said the company recently adapted the proco design to two standard V8 engines, "to see if it has potential." Cars powered by the engines are being driven over a test route.

Even the experimental jeep engines have been far from trouble-free. Their spark plugs wear out at a high rate, valve wear also has been troublesome and it has been difficult to achieve the low nitrogen oxides level on a consistent basis, Mr. Jensen said.

Moreover, the problems perhaps will get worse as the engines add mileage: currently the EPA tests, has less than 10,000 miles of operating history.

Summarising Ford's own opinion of its proco work to date, Mr. Jensen said: "You sure can't bet on this as the viable solution to meeting the US Government emission standards."

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Hurt Schorr

Sales jump of 25 pc puts Crosfields ahead of target

It looks as though Crosfields and Calthrop, the animal feeds manufacturer which also operates cooked chicken shops, will beat the board's profit forecasts.

Already it is clear that shareholders can look forward to a four-point rise in their dividend this year. The interim is being raised from 2 pence to 3 pence and the board expects to pay a final of 5 pence making 8 pence, against 4 pence last time.

A first-half increase of nearly 25 per cent to £9.7 millions in sales produced a £100,000 jump to £163,000 in pre-tax profit. This means that the group has already earned more than 80 per cent of the pre-tax profit of £197,000 made in the whole of 1970-1.

A pre-tax profit of £150,000 for the first half was forecast by the chairman in his annual review. He now reports that the number of barbed chicken shops operated by the group increased from 57 to 61 during the six months and he is confident that the forecast of a pre-tax profit of £350,000 for the whole of the current year will be achieved.

The directors also revealed yesterday that notice has been received that certain directors and other persons holding an aggregate of 2,079,553 ordinary shares (inclusive of shares to be issued upon conversion of loan stock) have agreed to vote the shares as a single block.

The strikers demanded longer rest breaks, which at present total 14 hours per shift.

These will be reinforced by others who have powers of attorney in regard to voting on an aggregate of 433,355 shares. Thus the total holdings are equal to 2,513,208 ordinary shares, or 46.5 per cent of the capital as it will be increased following the conversion of loan stock.

Labour strife has broken out at Fiat SPA, of Turin, about a month after the company and unions signed an accord designed to stop further walk-outs for one year.

A Fiat spokesman said yesterday that 1,800 workers in the painting division of the Mirafiori plant were sent home during the second shift on Monday night after nearly 40 of them staged a wildcat strike that halted assembly.

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Lending record in sight

Building societies expect to lend £2,500 millions this year on about 600,000 home loans—both records.

In 1970, the societies advanced £1,866 millions on 540,000 home loans, according to the Building Societies' Year Book published yesterday. It says that savings with building societies are continuing to mount steadily.

In 1970, new savings, including interest credited, totalled £2,337 millions, and withdrawals were £1,875 millions, leaving net receipts of £1,462 millions.

But even these figures seem certain to be surpassed in 1971, when net receipts of at least £1,700 millions are expected, the year book says.

It adds that in addition, repayments by borrowers available for re-lending totalled £484 million in 1970 and are expected to exceed £1,000 millions in 1971.

Total assets of the building society movement in 1970 reached £10,559 millions and by the end of 1971 will exceed £12,000 millions. Rapidly rising house prices absorbed part of the increased savings.

The effect of this could be seen in the increased average mortgage which was nearly £3,300 in 1969, £3,540 in 1970, and £3,960 in the first half of this year.

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CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17
Settlement: September 28

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS		NEWSPAPERS & PAPER		STORES	
CORPS & BONDS		TEXTILES		BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN	
FOREIGN		ELECTRICAL & RADIO		UNIT TRUSTS	
DOMINION & COLONIAL		ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING		INSURANCE	
AMERICAN & CANADIAN		BANKS & HP		CHEMICALS & PLASTICS	
BREWERIES		BUILDING & PAINTS		MINING & TIN	
CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO		CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV		PROPERTY & TRUSTS	
RUBBER & TEA		OIL		SHIPPING	

Origin mark protest

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Already it is clear that shareholders can look forward to a four-point rise in their dividend this year. The interim is being raised from 2 pence to 3 pence and the board expects to pay a final of 5 pence making 8 pence, against 4 pence last time.

A first-half increase of nearly 25 per cent to £9.7 millions in sales produced a £100,000 jump to £163,000 in pre-tax profit. This means that the group has already earned more than 80 per cent of the pre-tax profit of £197,000 made in the whole of 1970-1.

A pre-tax profit of £150,000 for the first half was forecast by the chairman in his annual review. He now reports that the number of barbed chicken shops operated by the group increased from 57 to 61 during the six months and he is confident that the forecast of a pre-tax profit of £350,000 for the whole of the current year will be achieved.

The directors also revealed yesterday that notice has been received that certain directors and other persons holding an aggregate of 2,079,553 ordinary shares (inclusive of shares to be issued upon conversion of loan stock) have agreed to vote the shares as a single block.

The strikers demanded longer rest breaks, which at present total 14 hours per shift.

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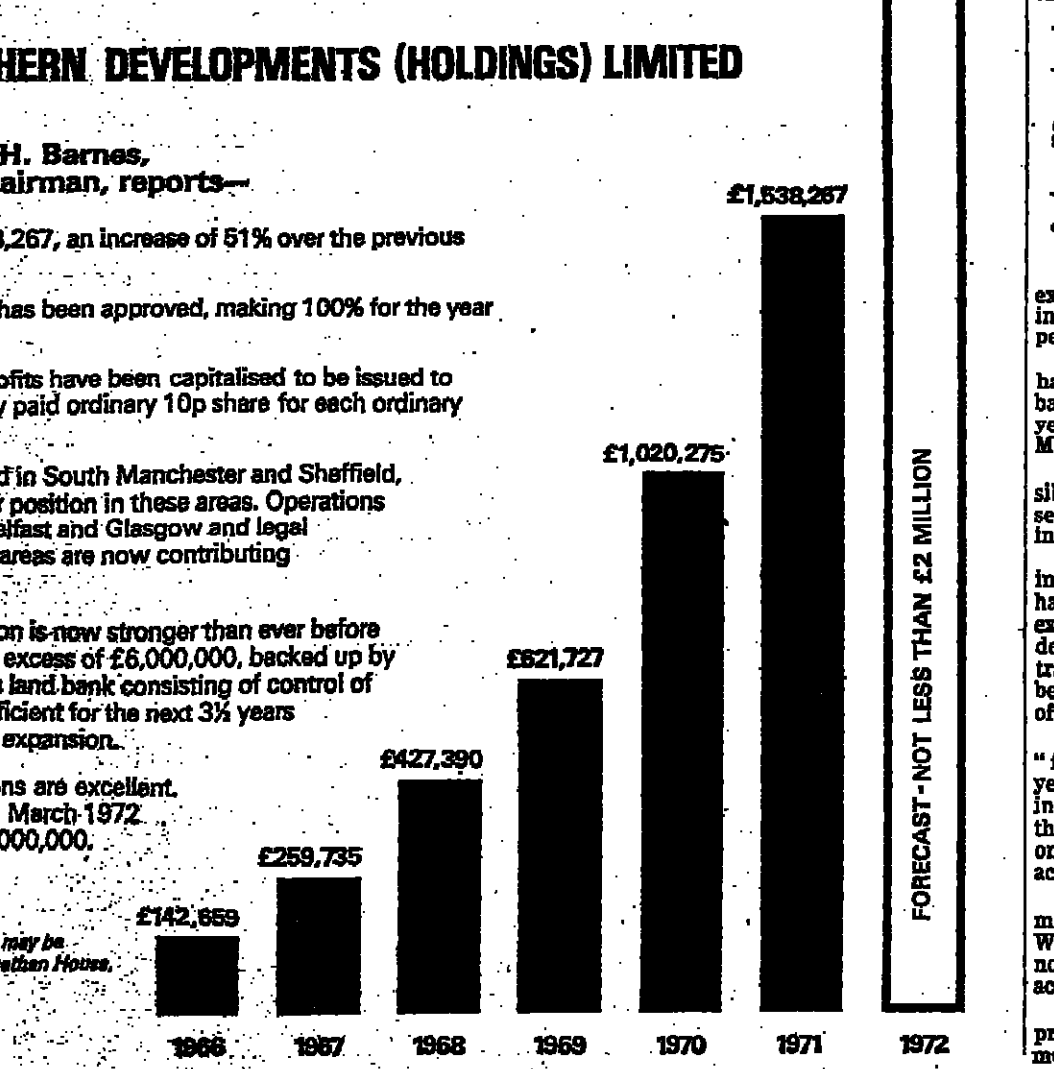
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Frankfurt suspends yen trade

In the Frankfurt foreign exchange bourse official trading in the Japanese yen was suspended yesterday.

Difficulties in yen trading have resulted from Japanese banks' refusal to their free yen accounts increase above Monday's levels.

This made it almost impossible to fix the yen price as it seriously restricted settlements in yen.

Almost all yen transactions in West Germany have been handled at Frankfurt foreign exchange markets. Now, said dealers, the yen would be traded on the open market, becoming more costly because of the risks involved.

Banks have decided to hold "free yen accounts," or foreign yen accounts, at Monday's level instead of at the ceiling that the Bank of Japan introduced on August 28 for foreign accounts.

Bankers said hundreds of millions of yen are held by West German banks, which cannot be used to settle the yen accounts with the Japanese.

At the same time, banks are pressed by customers for settlements of customers' yen.

HOME NEWS

Labour must 'agree to disagree'

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

An appeal to the Labour Party to make "a tolerant agreement to disagree" on the acceptability of the terms of entry into the EEC was made by Mr George Thomson, the European negotiator in the Wilson Government, when he spoke for the Labour Committee for Europe at Bilton last night.

Mr Thomson welcomed the fact that the background document on the EEC, published by Labour headquarters on Sunday, made it clear that Labour's national executive was neither anti-Common Market nor anti-Europe.

This was a satisfactory and sensible basis on which to preserve the essential unity of the party. "It means that the principle of Britain's joining the EEC is preserved," he said. "The area of argument is therefore confined to the terms of entry on which it had always been clear that sincerely held differences of view would be inevitable."

"If there can now be a tolerant agreement to disagree on the acceptability of the terms, the Labour Party will be able to concentrate its united efforts on shortening the life of this disastrous and divisive Tory Government," he said.

Mr Thomson said he had always made it clear that for Britain to enter the EEC at this late stage was bound to involve substantial cost. The main case for finding the terms unacceptable was that the balance of payments burden would be too heavy.

The Tories were guilty in their White Paper of concealing the real magnitude of this, but its size had to be seen in perspective against a total flow of United Kingdom trade of around £18,000 millions.

Britain's contributions to the EEC budget would be paid in instalments over a period, but the impetus to new job-producing investment would begin as soon as the decision to enter was taken.

"Britain," he said, "will have the chance, with this new economic dimension, to earn an increased rate of growth that over a few years should make the balance of payments cost seem a good deal less than it is at the moment."

Labour governments have found a way to bring this about on the basis of Britain going alone. This is not a matter of principle, but of proof of substantial cost. The main case for finding the terms unacceptable was that the balance of payments burden would be too heavy.

Britain's entry into the Common Market could have development regions by creating industrial "golden triangles" based on Birmingham, Manchester, and the Ruhr. Mr Allan Stewart, an economic planner said yesterday. He told the House of Commons that a town and country planning school at Southampton University that a well developed, coherent regional policy should be established at Common Market level to prevent this.

Mr Stewart, head of the Regional Development Department of the Confederation of

Girl football fan fined £75

Margaret Anne Bernadette Elliott, aged 17, of Wyland Road, Gorton, Manchester, a football supporter who punched a schoolgirl on the neck and face, was fined £75 by magistrates at Leicester yesterday. It was said that Deborah Pick, aged 13, was walking with friends in a Leicester street when a gang of girls, including Elliott, asked: "Which team do you support?" When she replied, "Nobody," she was punched by Elliott who was in Leicester for the match against Manchester City.

Labour's man for Leek

Mr Roy Roebuck, a former Labour MP for Harrow East, has been selected prospective parliamentary candidate for Leek, Staffordshire. Leek was won by the Conservatives in 1970 for only the second time since 1918. Mr David Ennals, former Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, is seeking selection as prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for the Cannock constituency in Staffordshire. Mr Ennals is the former MP for Dover.

Bridge Unsupported aces

By RIZI MARKUS

In the world championship final between France and the US, Boulanger for France played the hand below from the North position in 3NT. The holder of this type of hand, whose strength consists only of unsupported aces, should always try to avoid becoming declarer in 3NT. Although I like to play the dummy as often as the next man, I would not open 1NT on S-A, x, x, C-A, x, x, and even more surely nothing on even more S-A, x, x, D-x, x, x, H-A, x, x, x, J, 10, C-A, x, x, North dealt at game all.

North
S-A, 10, 2
H-A, 7, 6, 2
D-7, 4
C-A, 8, 6

West
S-7, 6, 6
H-4, 3
D-3, 2
C-3, 2

East
S-9, 3
H-K, 9, 8, 5
D-Q, 10, 6, 5
C-7, 5, 2

Against 3NT by North, East led the 5 of diamonds and declarer played the jack from the South hand. West won with the ace and continued diamonds. Winning the third round, declarer played the king of spades followed by a spade to the ace and ducked a spade to West, who cunningly won with the jack. Declarer then played a club to his ace. West carrying on his artificial manoeuvre by dropping the queen. Declarer thought he could now count West for three diamonds, four spades, two clubs, and four hearts to the king. He therefore planned to ruff in with the club, throw West in with the club, and force him to

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN LONDON BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER GLASGOW
KNIGHT 01-437 9281 021-454 7351 061-228 1488 041-246 6171
LIMITED

CHILD GUIDANCE

ASSISTANTS TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS
CITY OF LEICESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE AND
CHILD GUIDANCE UNIT
Salary: Within scale AP 3/4-£7,653-£11,998 (recognition salary to be negotiated). Applications are invited for three posts of Assistant Psychologists to assist the Educational Psychologist in the School Psychological Service and Child Guidance Unit. The posts will be concerned with the identification and assessment of children with special needs and the provision of remedial and educational services. The successful candidates will be required to undertake a variety of duties including the assessment of children, the provision of remedial and educational services, and the supervision of other staff. The posts are of a permanent nature and are open to holders of a degree in psychology or a related subject, and to holders of a diploma in educational psychology. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, City of Leicester Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Leicester LE1 7JH, by 24th September 1971.

ADMINISTRATION

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
Suitably qualified and experienced persons are invited to apply for the post of **Administrative Officer** in the City of Southampton Education Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Department, including the management of staff, the preparation of budgets, and the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in a relevant subject, and to holders of a diploma in administrative studies. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, City of Southampton Education Department, 10, Victoria Square, Southampton SO9 4XE, by 24th September 1971.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

LECTURER IN ENGLISH
(Salary Scale: £1,690 x £52(1) to £53(11) to £2,825)
WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
BINGLEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Required January 1972. A suitably qualified and experienced person to teach English to students on the Bingley College of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day teaching of English, and for the supervision of other staff. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in English, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, West Riding County Council, 10, Victoria Square, Bingley, West Yorkshire WF6 3JH, by 24th September 1971.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(WOMEN)
Salary: £2,730 to £3,060
WEST SUSSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BONNOR REGIS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Required January 1972. To act as Head of Department and responsible for the physical education of students on the Bonnor Regis College of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day teaching of physical education, and for the supervision of other staff. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in physical education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, West Sussex Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Bonnor Regis, West Sussex BN1 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER IN LABOUR RELATIONS
FLINTSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Required from 2nd January 1972. To teach Labour Relations to students on the Flintshire College of Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day teaching of Labour Relations, and for the supervision of other staff. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in Labour Relations, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Flintshire College of Technology, 10, Victoria Square, Flint, Flintshire CH6 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

ECONOMIST
SPECIAL CENTRE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
Required January 1972. To teach Economics to students on the Special Centre for Higher Education, London Borough of Ealing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day teaching of Economics, and for the supervision of other staff. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in Economics, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, London Borough of Ealing, 10, Victoria Square, Ealing, London W5 3JH, by 24th September 1971.

SECONDARY

PART-TIME TEACHER
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CECHAMPTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Required January 1972. To teach Mathematics to students on the Cechampton School for Girls. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day teaching of Mathematics, and for the supervision of other staff. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in Mathematics, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Cheshire Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Cechampton, Cheshire SK1 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

Principalship of St. Martin's School of Art

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of St. Martin's School of Art which will become vacant when Mr. E. J. Morris, R.E.A., R.O.I., A.R.C.A., retires on 31 August, 1972. Under the terms of the Burnham (Further Education) Report (which is at present under review) the school is in Group 7 for the purpose of determining the Principal's salary, giving a salary scale of £4,042 x £106 (5) to £4,360 plus London allowance of £118. This post was previously advertised during the weeks ending 2 May and 25 June and all applications will be considered together. Further information and application forms (TO BE RETURNED BY 30 SEPTEMBER, 1971) may be obtained from the Registrar (HE4), Inner London Education Authority, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

ABERDEEN ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GRAY'S SCHOOL OF ART HEAD

(£4,650 under review)

This post will fall vacant upon the retirement of Mr. Ian Fleming RSA, RSW, DA

Details and forms of application from the Director, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE DISTRICT INSPECTOR

(4 POSTS)

With special responsibilities in the following areas:

- Infant Education
- Junior Education
- Science
- Social Studies

Salary £2,834/£3,285 (under review). Assistance with removal expenses, casual car user's allowance. Appointments in January 1972. Application forms and full particulars from:

CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (E)
Education Offices, Crown Sq. Manchester, M60 3BB
Closing date: 20th September, 1971.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE OPENS HAW TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Whitworth Street, Openshaw, Manchester M11 2WH

APPOINTMENT OF VICE PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the newly created full-time post of Vice Principal. The successful candidate will be expected to commence duties from 1st January 1972 or as soon as possible thereafter. Present salary scale: (1969 Burnham Group 7) £3,284-£5,544. Further details and application forms from the Chief Education Officer, Manchester Education Committee, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, quoting reference FE/65. Applications should be returned by the 24th September 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

City of Southampton

Educational Psychologist

£2,712-£3,126 (Southampton Range 8)
required in the School Psychological Service. Candidates should hold an honours degree in Psychology, have had post-graduate training in Child Guidance and varied teaching experience. Further details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XE, to whom letters of application (no forms) should be returned by Friday, 24th September, 1971.

City of Manchester

Social Services Department

ROSE HILL, ROYAL MANCHESTER LONGBURY, LANCASHIRE
Applications are invited from qualified social workers for the post of **Senior Social Worker** in the Social Services Department, City of Manchester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of social workers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in social work, and to holders of a diploma in social work. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, City of Manchester, 10, Victoria Square, Manchester M2 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

Leicestershire

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Principal: J. W. S. Hinde, M.A.
Applications are invited for the post of **Deputy Head Teacher** in the Loughborough College of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of teachers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Leicestershire Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

Oldham

RICHMOND INFANT SCHOOL

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
Required January 1972. To act as Deputy Head Teacher in the Richmond Infant School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of teachers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Oldham Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Oldham, Lancashire OL1 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

Oldham

ST. RUGHS C.E. JUNIOR SCHOOL

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
Required January 1972. To act as Deputy Head Teacher in the St. Rughs C.E. Junior School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of teachers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Oldham Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Oldham, Lancashire OL1 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

University of Lagos-NIGERIA

REGISTRAR

Candidates must possess a good Honours Degree and several years' post-graduate administrative or professional experience. Considerable experience in the day-to-day administration of a university is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the University, including the management of staff, the preparation of budgets, and the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in a relevant subject, and to holders of a diploma in administrative studies. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria, by 24th September 1971.

University of Bristol

SAFETY OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of **Safety Officer** in the University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of safety officers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in safety, and to holders of a diploma in safety. Applications should be sent to the Director of Safety, University of Bristol, 10, Victoria Square, Bristol, by 24th September 1971.

University of Edinburgh

ADDITIONAL CHAIR OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of **Additional Chair of Physics** in the University of Edinburgh. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of physics, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in physics, and to holders of a diploma in physics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Physics, University of Edinburgh, 10, Victoria Square, Edinburgh, by 24th September 1971.

University of Cape Town

SENIOR LECTURERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of **Senior Lecturer in the Department of Business Science** in the University of Cape Town. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of business science, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in business science, and to holders of a diploma in business science. Applications should be sent to the Director of Business Science, University of Cape Town, 10, Victoria Square, Cape Town, by 24th September 1971.

University of Manchester

TEACHER AT MANCHESTER PRISON

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of teachers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Manchester M2 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

City of Manchester Education Committee

FE42 MANCHESTER PRISON

Applications are invited for the post of **Teacher at Manchester Prison** in the City of Manchester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of teachers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, City of Manchester, 10, Victoria Square, Manchester M2 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

SCHOOLS COUNCIL

Central Examinations Research and Development Unit - CERDU

Applications are invited for the post of **Educational Adviser** in the Central Examinations Research and Development Unit - CERDU. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of educational advisers, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in education, and to holders of a diploma in education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Schools Council, 10, Victoria Square, London, by 24th September 1971.

University of Edinburgh

MASSON CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the post of **Masson Chair of English Literature** in the University of Edinburgh. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of English literature, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in English literature, and to holders of a diploma in English literature. Applications should be sent to the Director of English Literature, University of Edinburgh, 10, Victoria Square, Edinburgh, by 24th September 1971.

University of Leicester

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Applications are invited for the post of **Student Health Service** in the University of Leicester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the student health service, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in health, and to holders of a diploma in health. Applications should be sent to the Director of Health, University of Leicester, 10, Victoria Square, Leicester, by 24th September 1971.

University of London

READERSHIP IN CIVIL ENGINEERING AT KING'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of **Readership in Civil Engineering at King's College** in the University of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of civil engineering, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in civil engineering, and to holders of a diploma in civil engineering. Applications should be sent to the Director of Civil Engineering, University of London, 10, Victoria Square, London, by 24th September 1971.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Applications are invited for the post of **Youth Employment Service** in the Manchester Education Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the youth employment service, and for the coordination of the various services provided. The post is of a permanent nature and is open to holders of a degree in youth employment, and to holders of a diploma in youth employment. Applications should be sent to the Director of Youth Employment, Manchester Education Committee, 10, Victoria Square, Manchester M2 1JH, by 24th September 1971.

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Longer trip will suit Red House

BY RICHARD BAERLEIN

Crowned Prince will be the star attraction at Doncaster today when Lester Piggott rides him in the Champagne Stakes. On entirely different going to when he made his debut at Newmarket last month he is expected to prove that his ability at home. No trainer has had more juvenile winners this season than Bernard van Cutsem and Crowned Prince is unlikely to have deceived him to the extent that the Newmarket race suggested. I would certainly be unwilling to oppose him, neither could I back him if he is odds-on.

John Banks is laying down the challenge with three times winner Billy Bremner, who was entered in several races this week. I asked the owner on Saturday to run him in the Bragade Park Nursery on Thursday in the hope of landing a winning start but his reply was, "That's what my trainer says. I am going to take on the best of the best for Billy now."

On the form book, Pentland Firth and Shady Fellow are the ones to choose for each-way bet if you feel like opposing Crown Prince. Shady Fellow was considered a very lucky winner against Mezzanine at Ascot in July. It was, nevertheless, a smart performance in view of Mezzanine's subsequent victory at York. If Shady Fellow can make the same improvement he cannot be far away.

Pentland Firth was most impressive with beating Coup d'Etat at Newmarket less than three weeks ago and appears to be developing into a high-class two-year-old. He is my idea of the early-way runner. Billy Bremner Handicap winner, Knotty Pine, has plenty to do in the Rous Nursery Handicap which starts at 1.30. It is a race to watch to see if he can improve on his performance at Ascot.

Hindsight looks good in the Rous Nursery

By HARRY HEYMER

Lester Piggott, who developed a temperature yesterday and missed his ride at Brighton, has recovered sufficiently to travel to Doncaster today to team up with the colt that may be his most promising youngster next year—Crowned Prince (3.30). In the valuable Champagne Stakes. Along with many others at Newmarket, where he is trained by Bernard van Cutsem, the champion jockey has been full of praise for this American-bred youngster and he astonished everyone concerned when thrashed first time out, starting at the prohibitive odds of 2-7.

The very yielding going, plus the fact that he tended to lose about instead of getting on the job on hand, must have played a part in his defeat. Better going and the possibility of blinkers being fitted should make all the difference today and I expect him to win like the champion he looks.

Piggott, who usually rides Billy Bremner, thinks Frank Carr's treble winner is good enough to get into the first three but, given the real danger to Crowned Prince is Noel Murless's Shady Fellow, who beat Ian Balding's

best two-year-old, Mezzanine, first time out at Ascot.

For the past, however, I look to Piggott's ride on the Rous Nursery—Hindsight (4.0). On his easy win at Newbury and his half length defeat by Young America at Salisbury he does appear to have a lot to do here with 8-10.

The next best bet is at Salisbury where Hindsight (5.15) seems to have an outstanding chance in the second division of the Quiddington Stakes. He was in need of a third year and Castle Bond over five furlongs of today's course in July and it would not need much improvement on that to run easily.

His stable companion, Rascolnik (2.45) also looks something to bet on in the first division. Hindsight, in the first, will have improved as a result of his only run, which was a third to Billy Bremner in the valuable Acorn Stakes at York.

Salisbury

COURSE POINTERS: A high draw is best in races up to and including 2 miles, but low numbers are favoured on the round course at this level.

Salisbury: 1.50, 2.00, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 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Boycott to stay on inquiry into brutality claims

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The announcement in Belfast yesterday that lawyers would be able to represent those giving evidence to the inquiry considering allegations of brutality towards the detainees has brought a hostile response from the great majority of those bringing the allegations.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which claims to speak for the majority of the 330 people originally arrested in the military operation on August 9, the inquiry's work virtually pointless.

The statement issued by the inquiry yesterday said that fresh letters of invitation had been sent to each of the people arrested on August 19. But an earlier letter sent by the team was ignored and there had been some suggestions that in the Crumlin Road gaol they might have been ceremonially burned by detainees.

Meanwhile relatives and friends of those still held in the prison and on board the prison ship HMS Maidstone are still waiting to hear news of some possible release which it is thought may be imminent. Although there is no provision in the Special Powers Act for any time limit for the detention of suspects (talk of a 28-day maximum period of detention was, it has turned out, no more than a rumour) it is felt that the Prime Minister may take the formal step of issuing "internment orders" this week.

Those who are not issued with the internment orders will presumably be released, probably without having to sign any pledge to behave, and probably without any police charges being levelled against them.

The final list of the names of those who will be chosen from

Heath's Irish peace plans in difficulty

Continued from page one

importance to the offer of "a permanent and guaranteed" role which is intended to remove the apprehensions of those who may fear that changes agreed now might be upset by some later government in Northern Ireland. Whitehall also assumes that the choice of a British Minister to preside over any talks that may be held will lessen tensions.

No place for any talks has yet been fixed, but it is more likely to be London than Belfast. Nor is any possible agenda settled, except that it might be expected to include the question of proportional representation — for elections, not for settling the composition of a government.

To reassure Protestant opinion in Northern Ireland, the Home Office said that political progress in Northern Ireland would be impeded so long as violence and intimid-

ation continued; and the purpose of the talks was to bring about a settlement which would be directed at violence from whatever quarter, to restore to Northern Ireland the necessary degree of stability for further political advance. The border is not at issue, nor is the constitutional position of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and within this framework the principle of a democratically elected assembly based on universal adult suffrage.

But the reform programme which has been and continues to be carried through, and to which both the Northern Ireland Government and the UK Government are fully committed, together with increased opportunities for participation by representatives of the minority in the lines suggested in Mr Faulkner's recent initiative, have pointed the way forward, the statement adds.

But Whitehall and Stormont

believe that not everyone in Northern Ireland has yet felt the effect of the reforms, or is convinced that they will stay; hence the latest move. Whether continuing fear of terrorism will prevent some representatives of the minority from agreeing to talk on the conditions proposed, remains to be seen: the British Government professes not to see how anyone who is opposed to violence could object to the terms proposed for the talks.

Mr Lynch and Mr Heath seem principally to have found precisely how they differ in their attitudes to Northern Ireland. They did this, it is said, in good temper throughout, and Mr Heath took a step towards the Republican Government which no other British Prime Minister is thought to have done: he offered to keep Dublin informed of action proposed in Northern Ireland, and to study any comment from Dublin. The two Prime Ministers also agreed to meet later in the year — no date was fixed — or whenever a meeting seemed necessary.

Although there were occasional references to the EEC during the talks, most of the time was spent in discussion of the status of the Republic in Government in the Ulster issue. The British Government interprets Mr Lynch's insistence on his right to take part in "reform" talks as implying that he does not recognise Mr Faulkner as the Minister of Northern Ireland.

Mr Lynch apparently regards Mr Faulkner only as a party leader in a part of Ireland. Mr Heath, of course, could not accept this assessment: Mr Faulkner is the head of an elected government, and successive British Governments since Mr Attlee's time have pledged themselves to permit no constitutional change in Northern Ireland — part of the United Kingdom — without the consent of the people of Northern Ireland.

The question of a United Nations border force was not discussed.

Mr Lynch said he has told Mr Heath that his Government was doing all it could to control the IRA within the Republic, within the limits of its resources, but he added that there was no terrorism in the Republic, and pointed out that the proportion of gun licences per head of population was, in Ulster, four times that of the figure in the Republic, not counting illegal weapons.

Mr Lynch later met Mr Wilson before flying to Dublin. He and Mr Heath have agreed to meet again this year.

Prank clue to death

From DEREK BROWN in Londonderry

A macabre children's game could have caused the death of Annette McGavigan, aged 14, in Londonderry on Monday night. The girl, who was returning home from a visit to the swimming baths, was shot in the head while watching a riot in Eglinton Place, on the fringe of the Bogside, a few hundred yards from her home.

The army said she was caught in crossfire during a gun battle with snipers, but although the soldiers were aiming at the gunmen, the girl could have been hit by an army ricochet.

The local people told a different story yesterday. They said the army fired first, after the soldiers panicked when they thought they heard shots. What they really heard, according to several eye witnesses, was a couple of loud reports from planks hitting the ground.

Apparently plank-springing — a variation of the common classroom prank of twanging a ruler on a desk top — is a popular new game among young Bogsideers: again specifically designed to alarm soldiers with mock gunfire.

The children lay a springy plank on hard level ground. One child stands on one end, and another lifts the free end and lets go, and the plank slaps down with a loud bang.

"Children round here have been playing the game for months," said one man. "The soldiers panicked and just fired down the street at the crowd. There must have been 300 people in the street."

Residents pointed out four widely spaced bullet marks in the walls on both sides of Eglinton Place, including one near the spot where Annette was struck. They were convinced that the soldiers, who were sheltering behind a wall about 150 yds away, had fired haphazardly.

Evidently, the soldiers had good reason to be nervous, even before they heard "shots". There had been a good deal of shouting and a few small bombs were thrown before any shots were fired. An experienced reporter who was near the troops said there was definitely some shooting at the soldiers before they returned fire.

"Terribly concerned" Last night Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Welsh, commanding officer of the Second Battalion, Royal Green Jackets, whose men were concerned in the incident, said that the army was terribly concerned about the girl's death.

As I see it, the girl could have been hit in one of two ways — by a gunman's bullet or the possibility of a ricochet from one of our bullets," he said. He said the soldiers did not fire first. "They only fired at gunmen who were actually firing at them and had weapons in their hands."

He said a gunman had come out from behind a building and had fired two rounds at his troops. "The man had a weapon in his hands and was seen firing it. Fire was returned at him and we are confident he was hit twice. We know he was hit but we have not seen or heard of him since."

Further shots were fired at troops by another gunman and fire was returned again. At neither time was anyone else in the line of fire when soldiers shot at the gunman. The colonel added he had interviewed all his men who were at the scene of the battle. There were about 10 to 15 men in the area.

The investigation promised by the army does not impress the Bogside people. The army will question its own men, but they are unlikely to penetrate the suspicion of eyewitnesses on the other side.

At least 40 shots were fired in Londonderry up to bedtime yesterday. Most were fired at army observation posts in the Creggan and Bogside areas and in the city centre.

STOP PRESS

UNACCEPTABLE

(see page 1)

Ulster Social Democratic and Labour Party said Mr Maudling's inaction totally unacceptable. Only answer was fundamental change in system of government in North.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Ramsey, with members of the Anglican/RC Commission at Windsor yesterday. (Picture by Don Morley)

Cahill decision delayed

New York, September 7

An immigration hearing on whether to allow Joseph Cahill leader of the IRA Provisionals, to remain in the US was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Cahill, in detention since September 1, told the hearing: "The British Army has absolutely raped our country... holding our country in bondage and killing our people." Denying that he had ever urged the killing of every British soldier in Ireland Cahill said: "I said in an interview to the press that retaliatory action should be taken against British soldiers when they shoot civilians." He agreed this could mean killing British soldiers "if necessary."

It was not the purpose of his planned month's US speaking trip to buy guns to kill British troops.

Asked how he had replied to a visa form question earlier this year inquiring whether he had any criminal record Cahill said he told a US consular official that he had been arrested in 1942 in connection with an incident involving the death of a policeman.

He maintained that he was one of six men sentenced to death for this offence by a "kangaroo court" which excluded all Roman Catholics, but that only one of the six was executed.

Asked whether the US State Department intended to get his life reduced to a life term, he did not know if such action was taken then but said that Mr Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, did intervene when he was under sentence of death. On his murder conviction, Cahill said, "I don't personally term it murder. I was found guilty of political activities."

Unesco visit

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, will lead the British delegation to the 25th anniversary ceremonies of Unesco in Paris on November 4.

Big step to Anglican and RC unity

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Relations between the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches took a vital step forward with the announcement last night of "substantial agreement on the doctrine of the eucharist."

This conclusion was reached by representatives of the International Commission of the two churches, set up three years ago by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr Michael Ramsey, to prepare the way for organic unity. It has been discussing the eucharist in private since last Wednesday at St. George's House, Windsor.

An immediate reaction to the announcement came from the Bishop of Ripon, Dr J. R. H. Moorman, the Anglican member of the commission. He described it as "the most important statement since the Reformation."

In a joint statement last night the 18 members of the international commission announced they had agreed unanimously to the statement on eucharist doctrine, which they would now submit to their respective authorities.

The Commission considered that its agreement marked an important stage in the fulfilment of its task of preparing the way for organic unity. This, the statement went on, made it possible for the commission to now seek a similar consensus agreement on the ministry which will be its main occupation from now until its next meeting in September 1972.

At the same time, the commission recognised that the work of theologians was only one part of the process of the churches growing together. Relations at the local level were just as important.

The humbling of The Oval as it must appear to many Surrey members — is symbolic rather than real, since large mats will be laid to protect the precious square.

The ground, it is estimated, will take 15,000 people paying £1 to £25 each. Music will begin at 11 a.m. and end at 9.30 p.m. — out of consideration for residents — flags around the ground. All profits will be given to charity to help the people of Bangladesh.

Surrey County Cricket Club seems to have been reluctant to let the ground be used for a festival. It agreed only after three months of negotiations and the secretary, Mr Geoffrey Howard, said yesterday that the club could not afford to go on losing money.

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

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